

TOURIST BEHAVIOUR: An Annotated Bibliography

1964-1991

Compiled by: Jennie Small

NB. An appropriate reference for this bibliography is:

Small, J. 2015, *Tourist Behaviour: An Annotated Bibliography 1964-1991*

A variety of sources were accessed in the development of this Bibliography in 1991. These included Tourism journals and Abstracts such as Sociological Abstracts, PsycINFO, and Leisure, Recreation, and Tourism Abstracts. While the aim was a comprehensive collection of titles, it was recognized that some would be missed. Not all references fell neatly into one category and so some appear more than once.

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1. Texts: Broad Coverage (1973-1989)

Dickman, S. (1989). *Tourism: An Introductory Text*. Edward Arnold, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: The book includes chapters on tourist motivation, impacts of tourism and tourism history.

Krippendorff, J. (1987). *The Holiday Makers: Understanding the Impact of Leisure and Travel*. Heinemann, London, UK.

Abstract: The author presents a model of life in industrial society of which travel is a part. Motives for travel and behaviour while travelling are discussed as are the encounters between tourists and locals. The last section of the book discusses proposals for the humanization of travel.

Jafari, J. (1988). Soft tourism (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 9(1), 82-84.

Abstract: A review of Jost Krippendorff's *The Holiday Makers: Understanding the Impact of Leisure and Travel*.

Mathieson, A. & Wall, G. (1982). *Tourism: Economic, Physical and Social Impacts*. Longman, Harlow, UK.

Abstract: The book primarily deals with impacts although there is some discussion of decision making and motivation.

Murphy, P.E. (1985). *Tourism: A Community Approach*. Routledge, New York, USA.

Abstract: The author examines tourist types, authenticity, guest-host relations and impacts on the destination.

Ritchie, J.R.B. & Goeldner, C.R. (Eds.) (1987). *Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Research: A Handbook for Managers and Researchers*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, USA.

Abstract: The book includes sections on research methods, psychographics and impacts of tourism.

Turner, L. & Ash, J. (1975). *The Golden Hordes: International Tourism and the Pleasure Periphery*. Constable, London, UK.

Abstract: The authors look at the historical development of tourism and the impacts on the destination region as more and more tourists venture into the previously untouched regions of the world. Tourist behaviour is discussed throughout.

Young, G. (1973). *Tourism: Blessing or Blight*. Penguin, Harmondsworth, UK.

Abstract: The book includes chapters on the tourist, the history of tourism and the impacts of tourism.

2. Psychology (1979-1991)

Broclawik, K. (1988). Tourism in the light of 'system need conception'. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(2), 17-23.

Abstract: "The possibilities are investigated of introducing Kocowski's 'system need conception' as the starting point for studies on psychological aspects of tourism." (LRTA, 1989: 149)

Cohen, E. (1983). The social psychology of tourist behavior. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 580-582.

Abstract: A review of Pearce (1982).

Farrell, B.H. (1979). Tourism's human conflicts: Cases from the Pacific. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2), 122-136.

Abstract: The author "argues that psychological studies of tourism are highly desirable. He suggests that the minds of tourists, local people and developers are appropriate grounds for tourist researchers to explore" (In: Pearce (1980). Tourism's human conflicts: Towards more psychological approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 122-126).

Farrell, B.H. (1980). ... And rational co-operation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 127-131.

Abstract: Rejoinder to Pearce's (1980) article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), which was a comment on Farrell's original article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2).

Fridgen, J.D. (1984). Environmental psychology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 19-39.

Abstract: "Relevant research from environmental and social psychology is reviewed and implications for understanding tourism behavior are discussed" (Riley, 1984, p. 19).

Iso-Ahola, S.E. (1980). *The Social Psychology of Leisure and Recreation*. Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, USA.

Abstract: A general text with chapters covering the broad field of behaviour – perception, motivation, personality, development, etc. A section is devoted to research methods.

Iso-Ahola, S.E. (1983). Towards a social psychology of recreational travel. *Leisure Studies*, 2, 45-56.

Abstract: "This paper examines recreational travel from a social psychological standpoint. According to this approach, an individual's behaviours, cognitions, and feelings about travelling are analyzed against the social background, that is, how the individual influences and is influenced by others. The main question is addressed to the motivation for recreational travel (p. 45).

Jafari, J. (1980). Rejoinders and Commentary. Editor's note. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 121-122.

Abstract: Editor's note on the three part rejoinders and commentaries in this issue which deal with Brian Farrell's (1979) article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2).

Klitzke, L. (1980). Klitzke's reaction. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 131-134.

Abstract: The reaction of Klitzke to Farrell (1979) article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2) and to Pearce's (1980) rejoinder in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1).

Mannell, R.C. & Iso-Ahola, S.E. (1987). Psychological nature of leisure and tourism experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 314-331.

Abstract: This paper examines the leisure and tourist experiences from the "definitional" perspective, the "post-hoc satisfaction" perspective and the "immediate conscious experience" perspective.

Mayo, E.J. (Jr.) & Jarvis, L.P. (1981). *The Psychology of Leisure Travel*, CBI, Boston, USA.

Abstract: A general text with chapters on perception, learning, personality, motivation, attitudes and group influences.

Pearce, P. (1980). Tourism's human conflicts: Towards more psychological approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 122-126.

Abstract: Rejoinder to Brian Farrell's article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2).

Pearce, P.L. (1982). *The Social Psychology of Tourist Behaviour*. Pergamon, Oxford, UK.

Abstract: A general text which covers the topics of tourist motivation, tourist roles, host-tourist relationship, tourists and the environment.

Pearce, P.L. (1983). Fun, sun and behaviour: Social psychologists and the tourist industry. *Australian Psychologist*, 18(1), 89-95.

Abstract: "It is argued that the recent emphasis on applied social psychology offers new academic goals and novel professional opportunities for psychologists. One such area of applied social psychology, tourism research, is reviewed within this context" (p. 89).

Pearce, P.L. (1987). Psychological studies of tourist behaviour and experience. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 39(2), 173-182.

Abstract: The paper looks at three stages of psychological research into tourist behaviour. (PsycINFO)

Pearce, P.L. (1988). *The Ulysses Factor: Evaluating Visitors in Tourist Settings*. Springer-Verlag, New York, USA.

Abstract: A general text which looks at tourists and their settings. The book deals with conceptual approaches, methodological issues and various visitor sites - theme parks, museums, farm tourism, natural environments, etc.

Pearce, P. & Stringer, P.F. (1991). Psychology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 136-154.

Abstract: The article analyses psychology's contribution to tourism: "psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, individual difference approaches, and the work in social psychology as applied to tourism" (p. 136).

Sessa, A. (1983). *Elementi di Sociologia e Psicologia del Turismo*, Scuola Internazionale di Scienze Turistiche, Rome.

Abstract: Psycho-sociological aspects of tourism in Western Europe and North America (LRTA, 1986: 171).

Stringer, P. (1984). Studies in the socio-environmental psychology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 147-166.

Abstract: "Aspects of six graduate theses are described in order to illustrate the potential contribution of social psychology to tourism studies. Their topics are images of tropical holidays, design of holiday brochures, international travel mode choice, family roles on holiday, and long-distance travel and sightseeing" (p. 147).

Stringer, P.F. & Pearce, P.L. (1984). Toward a symbiosis of social psychology and tourism studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 5-17.

Abstract: "Brief points are made about the nature of both psychology and social psychology as academic disciplines which might serve tourism research. More particular attention is paid to the 'models of Man' argument and to issues in the application of social psychology" (p. 5).

Viard, J. (1986). Les vacances: une modernité sous le signe de l'archaïsme. *Loisir et Société*, 9(1), 183-192.

Abstract: The article stresses that "for an understanding of the phenomenon of present day tourism and holidaymaking, it is necessary to consider their material and psychological origins" (LRTA, 1988: 130).

3. Other Social Sciences (1976-1991)

Reviews papers on the contribution of various disciplines other than Psychology to the study of tourism.

Baretje, R. & Leblanc, M. (1988). *Aspects Socio-culturels du Tourisme: Essay Bibliographique*. Tome 6. Essay Bibliographique, Centre des Hautes Etudes Touristiques, Université de Droit, d'Economie et des Sciences, Aix en Provence.

Abstract: (Sociocultural aspects of tourism: bibliography. Volume 6) (LRTA, 1991: 16).

Cohen, E. (1979). Rethinking the sociology of tourism, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(1), 18-35.

Abstract: "The article emphasizes the need for some basic problems in tourism research to be reformulated; it proposes a strategy for research which, while preserving theoretical pluralism and eclecticism, will safeguard continuity and the ability to generalize by developing a common research style for the sociology of tourism" (p. 18).

Cohen, E. (1984). The sociology of tourism: approaches, problems and findings. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 10, 373-392.

Abstract: "A review of the body of sociological and anthropological literature on tourism. Following a historical survey of the field, the principal concepts of and approaches to the study of tourism are surveyed" (Sociological Abstracts).

Cohen, E. (1988). Traditions in the qualitative sociology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 29-46.

Abstract: "Three principal 'traditions' in the qualitative sociology of tourism, departing respectively from the approaches of Boorstin, MacCannell and Turner are outlined" (p. 29).

Costa, N. (1989). La funzione delle scienze sociali nello studio del turismo. *Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale*, 10(28), 99-113.

Abstract: The function of social science in the study of tourism. (Soc Abstracts)

Crick, M. (1989). Representations of international tourism in the social sciences: sun, sex, sights, savings, and servility. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 18, 307-344.

Abstract: Among other topics, "meaning and motives connected to tourism are explored, along with the roles that facilitate encounters between tourists and locals. The images created by the tourism industry to portray destinations and the stereotypes that locals create to define tourist behavior are examined" (Sociological Abstracts).

Dann, G. & Cohen, E. (1991). Sociology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 155-169.

Abstract: "...the authors trace the development of sociological theory and the emergence of a variety of approaches. Differences in perspective in turn lead to alternative ways of conceptualising tourism" (p. 155).

Datzer, R. (1981). Ein Überblick über Ansätze der psychologischen und sozialpsychologischen Tourismusforschung. In: *Reisemotive – Länderimages – Urlaubsverhalten – Neue Ergebnisse der psychologischen Tourismusforschung*. Starnberg, Germany.

Abstract: “The paper examines research into these aspects of tourism in Germany, and presents the main results obtained in the decades 1960-70 and 1970-80.” (LRTA, 1984: 666)

Eadington, W.R. & Redman, M. (1991). Economics and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 41-56.

Abstract: The article looks at the contribution of economics to the study of tourism with a section on consumer behaviour.

Fedler, A.J. (1987). Introduction: Are leisure, recreation, and tourism interrelated? *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 311-313.

Abstract: Introduction to a Special Issue of Annals.

Graburn, N.H.H. (1983). The anthropology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 9-33.

Abstract: “This paper considers some of the issues in the anthropology of modern tourism, emphasizing comparative and dynamic perspectives” (p. 9).

Graburn, N.H.H. & Jafari, J. (1991). Introduction: Tourism Social Science. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 1-11.

Abstract: An introduction to a special issue of Annals: Tourism Social Science.

Jafari, J. (1987). Tourism models: the sociocultural aspects. *Tourism Management*, 8(2), 151-159.

Abstract: "The purpose of this paper is to place the tourist, the subject of the tourism phenomenon, in the centre in order to construct a tourist model composed of six integrated components" (p. 151).

Krippendorf, J. (1986). The new tourist – turning point for leisure and travel. *Tourism Management*, 7(2), 131-135.

Abstract: The author “explains why he believes that present changes of attitudes towards work and leisure will eventually produce a new type of tourist having more consideration for and a more informed understanding of the host population and environment” (p. 131).

MacCannell, D. (1976). *The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class*. Macmillan, London, UK.

Abstract: “Presents a sociological analysis of the meaning of modern tourism and sightseeing, focusing on these phenomena as part of post-industrial man's quest for authentic experience” (PsycINFO).

MacCannell, D. (1977). Tourist and the new community. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 208-215.

Abstract: MacCannell examines “the kind of ‘community’ that tourists visit and the kind to which they return” (p. 208). In the pre-modern stage of tourism development they differed, now they are converging.

MacCannell, D. (1989). Introduction. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 1-6.

Abstract: Introduction to the Special Issue: Semiotics of Tourism.

Mitchell, L.S. & Murphy, P.E. (1991). Geography and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 57-70.

Abstract: The article looks at the contribution of geography to the study of tourism.

Nash, D. (1984). The ritualization of tourism: Comment on Graburn's 'The Anthropology of Tourism'. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 503-507.

Abstract: Comment on Nelson Graburn's paper (1983).

Nash, D. & Smith, V.L. (1991). Anthropology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 12-25.

Abstract: The article outlines the contribution of anthropology to the study of tourism.

Papson, S. (1984). Comment on Thurot and Thurot's 'The Ideology of Class and Tourism'. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 513-517.

Abstract: Part of the commentary is concerned with MacCannell's (1976) analysis of tourism.

Pearce, P. & Stringer, P.F. (1991). Psychology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 136-154.

Abstract: The article analyses psychology's contribution to tourism: “psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, individual difference approaches, and the work in social psychology as applied to tourism” (p. 136).

Selwyn, T. (1990). Anthropology and tourism II. *Tourism Management*, 11(2), 173-174.

Abstract: This article (the second of three) looks at another way in which anthropologists have approached the study of tourism - by examining the impacts of tourism in the Third World.

Sessa, A. (1979). *Turismo e Societa*. International School of Tourism Sciences of Rome, Rome, Italy.

Abstract: “This volume identifies the need for the establishment of a separate discipline to study the socio-psychological aspects of tourism.” (LRTA, 1983: 1237)

Smith, S.L.J. & Godbey, G.C. (1991). Leisure, recreation and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 85-100.

Abstract: "This paper examines the contribution of recreation and leisure studies to the study of tourism" (p. 85).

Thurot, J.M. & Thurot, G. (1983). The ideology of class and tourism: Confronting the discourse of advertising. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 173-189.

Abstract: The article looks at the tourist as consumer, with a discussion of MacCannell (1976). Behind the commercial competition of advertising discourse "lies a competition of social classes, but with a new typology, no longer based on the capital / labor relationship. Four ideological models are analysed and illustrated with their advertising messages: the traditional model, the clerical / executive model, the youth model, and the 'intellectual class' model" (p. 173).

Towner, J. & Wall, G. (1991). History and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 71-84.

Abstract: "This paper examines the contribution of history to the understanding of tourism" (p. 71).

Urry, J. (1988). Cultural change and contemporary holidaymaking. *Theory, Culture and Society*, 5(1), 35-55.

Abstract: "Recent changes in the nature of contemporary tourism are examined, and it is argued that if there is a movement towards a postmodern culture then that will have to parallel developments in the organization of holiday-making." (LRTA, 1988: 1739)

Urry, J. (1990). *The Tourist Gaze: Travel, Leisure and Society*. Sage, London, UK.

Abstract: "The book's primary focus is on the idea of the 'tourist gaze' that there are systematic ways of 'seeing' what tourists look at and that these ways of seeing can be described and explained." (LRTA, 1990: 1348)

Warszynska, J. & Jackowski, A. (1986). Studies in the geography of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 649-658.

Abstract: An overview of subjects of interest in tourism geography.

4. Conceptual Approaches (1976-1990)

Bazin, C. (1988). Dans le processus de touristification: obsolescence, obsolete des patrimoines. *Problemy Turystyki*, 2(4), 96-101.

Abstract: "It is questioned whether tourism is a style of life or just a symptom. Thoughts are developed on the hypothetical establishment of a foundation for reducing tourism, and the

discussions which might take place as regards the reasons for tourism and their roots in human nature.” (LRTA, 1990: 36)

Botterill, T.D. (1989). Humanistic tourism? Personal constructions of a tourist: Sam visits Japan. *Leisure Studies*, 8(3), 281-293.

Abstract: An attempt is made to reframe tourism research by adopting a humanistic rather than behavioural approach. Case study in Japan (LRTA, 1990: 34).

Brown, G.P. (1988). Observations on the use of symbolic interactionism in leisure, recreation and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(4), 550-552.

Abstract: A commentary on the paper by Colton (1987).

Cohen, E. (1988). Traditions in the qualitative sociology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 29-46.

Abstract: “Three principal ‘traditions’ in the qualitative sociology of tourism, departing respectively from the approaches of Boorstin, MacCannell and Turner are outlined” (p. 29).

Colton, C.W. (1987). Leisure, recreation, tourism: A symbolic interactionism view. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 345-360.

Abstract: The article demonstrates “the utility of Symbolic Interactionism in understanding LRT as forms of learned and symbolically transmitted social action” (p. 345).

Colton, C. (1988). Additional symbolic interactionism view on LRT. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(4), 552-554.

Abstract: A rejoinder to Brown’s commentary (1988) on Colton’s article (1987).

Eco, U. (1987). *Travels in Hyperreality*. Pan Books, London, UK.

Abstract: The first chapter examines the American tendency to fabricate the Absolute Fake. It describes in detail many tourist attractions which meet the needs of the tourist for hyperreality – “the real thing and more”.

Krippendorff, J. (1986). The new tourist – turning point for leisure and travel. *Tourism Management*, 7(2), 131-135.

Abstract: The author “explains why he believes that present changes of attitudes towards work and leisure will eventually produce a new type of tourist having more consideration for and a more informed understanding of the host population and environment” (p. 131).

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Abstract: “The book’s primary focus is on the idea of the ‘tourist gaze’ that there are systematic ways of ‘seeing’ what tourists look at and that these ways of seeing can be described and explained.” (LRTA, 1990: 1348)

5. Methodological Approaches (1974-1990)

Albers, P.C. & James, W.R. (1988). Travel photography. A methodological approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 134-158.

Abstract: “Drawing on the picture postcard as one form of evidence, this paper offers some guidelines for studying the relationship between photography, ethnicity, and travel” (p. 134).

Botterill, T.D. (1987). Experiencing vacations: personal construct psychology, the contemporary tourist, and the photographic image. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 48(6), p. 1539.

Abstract: "The objectives set for the study were to contribute to the understanding of contemporary mass tourism from the perspective of the individual tourist, and to provide insights into the influence of the technology of the camera upon the experiences of contemporary tourists." (LRTA, 1988: 1221)

Cherem, G.J. & Driver, B.L. (1983). Visitor employed photography: a technique to measure common perceptions of natural environments. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 15(1), 65-83.

Abstract: "Results of three replications of a technique called Visitor Employed Photography (VEP) are reported." (LRTA, 1983: 1189)

Dann, G., Nash, D. & Pearce, P. (1988). Methodology in tourism research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 1-28.

Abstract: "This exploratory article attempts to highlight some areas of tourism research which are believed to lack sufficient methodological sophistication" (p. 1).

Fenton, M. & Pearce, P. (1988). Multidimensional scaling and tourism research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(2), 236-254.

Abstract: "This article describes a number of the formal and technical features of MDS analysis and its variants." (p. 236)

Fridgen, J.D. (1987). Use of cognitive maps to determine perceived tourism regions. *Leisure Sciences*, 9(2), 101-117.

Abstract: The study involved the survey of car travellers at travel information centres in Michigan. "In a cognitive mapping task, Ss indicated which parts of Michigan they perceived to be recreation and tourism regions" (PsycINFO).

Gartner, W. & Hunt, J.D. (1988). A method to collect detailed tourist flow information. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 159-165.

Abstract: The authors suggest a method called the Front-End (FE) method which involves sampling sites at access corridors. "Selected travelers are administered a Front-End survey which is a personal interview combined with observation" (p. 162).

Goodrich, J.N. (1979). Respondents' and non-respondents' views on stimulating response to mail surveys in travel research. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(3), 7-11.

Abstract: Presents the views of survey recipients on techniques to increase the response to the survey.

Haider, W. & Ewing, G.O. (1990). A model of tourist choices of hypothetical Caribbean destinations. *Leisure Sciences*, 12(1), 33-47.

Abstract: "An experimental method is described for analysing the preference of winter beach holiday makers for various destination attributes." (LRTA, 1990: 2138)

Hartmann, R. (1988). Combining field methods in tourism research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 88-105.

Abstract: "Too often interviewing forms the only method of data collection in recreation and tourism research. It is maintained here that the research could profit from a combination and integration of different field methods and techniques. This is shown in the case of the European trips of young American and Canadian tourists" (p. 88).

Haywood, K.M. (1990). Visitor-employed photography: An urban visit assessment. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(1), 25-29.

Abstract: "Visitors to the city of Toronto were provided with a camera and asked to document those aspects of the visit they found most enjoyable or most distressing" (p. 25).

Mayo, E. (1975). Tourism and the national parks: A psychographic and attitudinal study. *Journal of Travel Research*, 14(1), 14-18.

Abstract: "The purpose of this article is to show how two new methodologies, multidimensional scaling and psychographics shed useful light on the attitudes of tourists toward National Parks as vacation destinations" (p. 14).

Pearce, D.G. (1988). Tourist time-budgets. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 106-121.

Abstract: The author claims that "the comparative neglect of tourist behavior stems from both a failure to appreciate its significance and from the lack of a readily available data source and established methodology" (p. 106). The 'time-budget' is presented as an approach for studying tourist behaviour.

Pearce, P.L. (1977). Mental souvenirs: A study of tourists and their city maps. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 29(3), 203-210.

Abstract: Study involving first time visitors to Oxford drawing a sketch map of the city.

Pearce, P.L. (1981). Route maps: A study of travellers' perception of a section of countryside. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 1, 141-155.

Abstract: Travellers drew a route map of their journey. "The maps were scored for the number of landmarks, districts, paths, social comments, texture and three measures of orientation." (p. 141) (PLP Pub)

Perdue, R.R. & Botkin, M.R. (1988). Visitor survey versus conversion study. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 76-87.

Abstract: “This research examines the similarities and differences between data collected by an inquiry conversion survey and that collected by a visitor survey. Both surveys were conducted in Nebraska during 1983” (p. 76).

Potter, R.B. & Coshall, J. (1988). Socio psychological methods for tourism research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 63-75.

Abstract: “Noting that tourism researchers frequently encounter multivariate statistical data sets, this paper aims to demonstrate the benefits that are likely to accrue to such workers employing a hand-operable non-parametric method of analyzing such data sets” (p. 63).

Ralston, L.S. & Stewart, W.P. (1990). Methodological perspectives of festival research studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 289-292.

Abstract: A research note which discussed a methodological perspective of research studies triangulation.

Van der Wurff, A., Wansink, M. & Stringer, P. (1988). 'In situ' recording of time-sampled observations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 166-172.

Abstract: Describes an instrument developed by the authors, the bleeper-recorder.

Weiss, C. (1974). Tourist statistics re-examined: The older traveler as a case in point. *Journal of Travel Research*, 13(1), 1-4.

Abstract: The author argues that the collection and standardization of tourist statistics should be improved.

Wright, S. (1990). Your visitors have something to say. *Environmental Interpretation*, July, 8-10.

Abstract: Examines qualitative techniques for evaluating tourist attractions (LRTA, 1990: 2164).

6. Tourist Behaviour: General (1975-1990)

Botterill, T.D. (1987). Dissatisfaction with a construction of satisfaction. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 139-141.

Abstract: Commentary on Van Raaij (1986).

Chon, K.-S. (1989). Understanding recreational traveler's motivation, attitude and satisfaction. *Revue de Tourisme*, 44(1), 3-7.

Abstract: The paper argues that since the determining nature of recreational travel participation is psychological, it is important for a recreation management agency to understand the psychological factors involved (LRTA, 1989: 1543).

Cohen, E. (1984). The sociology of tourism: approaches, issues and findings. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 10, 373-392.

Abstract: Some of the issues studied are a) the tourist's motivations, attitudes, reactions and roles, and b) the relations and perceptions of tourists and locals (LRTA, 1985: 1961).

Cohen, E. (1986). Tourism and time. *World Leisure and Recreation*, 28(5), 13-16.

Abstract: The paper examines "(1) the temporal structure of tourist attractions, (2) the temporal quality of touristic experiences, and (3) the temporal organization of tourism" (LRTA, 1987: 89).

Cooper, C.P. (1981). Spatial and temporal patterns of tourist behavior. *Regional Studies*, 15(5), 359-371.

Abstract: "The nature of touring behaviour is examined and the results of a survey of tourist movement are outlined. The survey is the first attempt to chart the behaviour of tourists over time." (LRTA, 1983: 350)

Datzer, R., für Tourismus, S., & Tourismus-Börse, I. (1981). *Reisemotive-Länderimages-Urlaubsverhalten: neue Ergebnisse der psychologischen Tourismusforschung; Bericht über eine Fachtagung des Studienkreises für Tourismus im Rahmen der 15. Internationalen Tourismus-Börse am 4. März 1981 in Berlin*. Studienkreis für Tourismus.

Abstract: (Motives for travel, image of holiday countries, holiday behavior: new results of psychological research on tourism: report of a conference of the Tourism Study Circle held in connection with the 15th International Tourism fair in Berlin on the 4th March 1981.) (LRTA, 1984: 1276)

Dente, G. (1989). Il consumatore turistico. In *La Tutela del consumatore turista XXI Convegno Nazionale, Roma, 13 Dicembre 1989. Quaderni dell' ANIEST*, 9, 141-147.

Abstract: (The tourist as consumer.) The tourist today looks for a personal product (LRTA, 1991: 214).

Doğan, H.Z. (1983). Turizm ve değişen insan. *Turizm Isletmecillig: Dergisi*, 4(14), 506-509.

Abstract: (Tourism and the changing person) "It is argued that people behave differently in tourism situations compared with other situations. This may be related to the inherent properties of the tourism situations which include an element of novelty, freedom and involvement." (LRTA, 1984: 640)

Ethridge, F.M. (1983). Everyday life conditions and travel orientations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 572-575.

Abstract: A report on a study which examines the association of social backgrounds and work life experiences with meanings of travel experiences.

Gottlieb, A. (1982). Americans' vacations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9(2), 165-188.

Abstract: "Gottlieb proposes a heuristic model for the relations between vacation styles and class backgrounds of Americans. Using Victor Turner's concept of 'inversion' she proposes that in their vacations Americans seek a lifestyle opposite to that of their normal existence" (In: Graburn (1983). Americans' vacations: Further comments on class and lifestyle. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(2), 270-273).

Graburn, N.H.H. (1983). Americans' vacations: Further comments on class and lifestyle. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(2), 270-273.

Abstract: Commentary on Gottlieb (1982).

Hamilton-Smith, E. (1987). Four kinds of tourism? *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 332-344.

Abstract: The paper explores two dimensions of human behaviour - subjective or existential reality and environmental or structural reality.

Lubanski, K. (1988). Tourism and the evolution of the Polish style of life. *Problemy Turystyki*, 2(4), 49-56.

Abstract: "Changes in personal and social values within the Polish population over the last decade are investigated and are related to adjustments in tourism behavior." (LRTA, 1990: 40)

Martin, W.H. & Mason, S. (1987). Social trends and tourism futures. *Tourism Management*, 8(2), 112-114.

Abstract: "This article focuses on the impact of social factors on the leisure tourist. Shorter working hours, less physically demanding work and better education have resulted in demand for a higher quality tourism product and a much wider range of tourist destinations and activities" (p. 112).

Morin, M. (1984). A sociopsychological approach to vacation and mobility in touristic sites. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 113-127.

Abstract: "The socio-psychological approach to long distance travel for leisure and vacation purposes is illustrated by recent studies of family mobility: for instance, family decision-making, sociability and travel, territorial behavior and the 'territorialisation' process, and change processes related to the family life-cycle" (p. 113).

Moulin, C.L. (1985). Touristic leisure, an element of mixing and cultural development or Hospes rediscovered. *Tourist Review*, 40(2), 2-5.

Abstract: The paper "considers some of the options offered to touristic leisure by the rediscovery and rejuvenation of the concept of Hospes, and examines the possibility of finding a new approach to hospitality through strong cognitive and effective developmental processes" (LRTA, 1985: 1924).

Murphy, P.E. & Keller, C.P. (1990). Destination travel patterns: an examination and modeling of tourist patterns on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. *Leisure Sciences*, 12(1), 49-65.

Abstract: The study examined travel patterns of tourists at Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Nolan, S.D. (Jr.) & Nolan, M.L. (1978). Variations in travel behavior and the cultural impact of tourism. *Studies in Third World Societies*, 5, 1-17.

Abstract: A study of travel histories revealed two generalized patterns of tourist behaviour, one related to travel frequency, the other to travel style. (Rural Recreation and Tourism Abstracts, 1980, p.1757)

Pearce, P.L. (1986). Museums and the tourist experience: Australian perspectives (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 659-685.

Abstract: A review of *Homesickness* by Murray Bail and *The Great Museum* by Donald Horne. "The Great Museum exposes the meanings of tourism for different classes and social groups" (p. 660).

Pearce, P.L. (1990). Trends in tourism behavior. *Australian Tourism Outlook Proceedings 1990: Contributed papers*. Bureau of Tourism Research, Canberra, Australia.

Abstract: No abstract provided. (PLP Pub)

Pierce, J.M. (1977). The social-psychological dimensions of perception and attitude: Their relationship to outdoor recreation and tourism in a regional development context. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 37(8), 5350.

Abstract: No abstract provided. (PsycINFO)

Reisemotive-Länderimages-Urlaubsverhalten: neue Ergebnisse der psychologischen Tourismusforschung; Bericht über eine Fachtagung des Studienkreises für Tourismus im Rahmen der 15. Internationalen Tourismus-Börse am 4. März 1981 in Berlin, Starnberg, G.F.R.

Abstract: (Motives for travel, image of holiday countries, holiday behaviour: new results of psychological research on tourism: report of a conference of the Tourism Study Circle held in connection with the 15th International Tourism fair in Berlin on the 4th March 1981.) (LRTA, 1984: 1276)

Somerville, P.J. (1985). *A study of Aspects of Tourist Behaviour in the Banana Republic*. Master's thesis, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia.

Abstract: "This study is one component of a comprehensive project reviewing the tourism industry in the Coffs Harbour area ... This component covers a survey of tourist behaviour, explaining attitudes to and experiences within the 'Banana Republic'" (Leisure Database).

Steen, A. (1988). How can we explain holiday behaviour? *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(4), 35-48.

Abstract: A study of the Norwegian population's holiday habits (LRTA, 1990: 39).

Stevens, R.E. & Ivy, T.T. (1975). Consumer travel strategies. *Journal of Travel Research*, 14(2), 16-18.

Abstract: An American study which examined whether or not consumers develop travel strategies.

Taylor, G.D. (1986). Multi-dimensional segmentation of the Canadian pleasure travel market. *Tourism Management*, 7(3), 146-153.

Abstract: "The Canadian Tourism Attitude and Motivation Study was set up in 1982 with the objective of developing an understanding of the Canadian Travel market. This article describes how the population was sampled and the data classified according to three broad criteria relating to the types of pleasure trip chosen by individuals" (p. 146).

Ternowetsky, G.W. (1983). Holiday taking and socio-economic status in Australia. *Leisure Studies*, 2, 31-44.

Abstract: "This paper assesses the impact of socio-economic status on three indicators of leisure. The first is holiday taking as a measure of actual leisure behaviour. The other two examine anticipated changes in recreational expectations and aspirations under hypothetical conditions of improved opportunities for leisure" (p. 31).

Van Raaij, W.F. (1984). Vacation decisions, activities and satisfactions. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 101-112.

Abstract: An overview of vacation decisions, activities and satisfactions.

Van Raaij, W.F. (1986). Consumer research on tourism. Mental and behavioral constructs. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(1), 1-9.

Abstract: The article recommends an approach for marketing and consumer policy – "to study the behavior of tourists: decision-making, vacation activities, and/or complaining behavior" (p. 1).

Van Raaij, W.F. (1987). Expectations, actual experience, and satisfaction: A reply. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 141-142.

Abstract: Rejoinder to Botterill's (1987) commentary on Van Raaij (1986).

Wozniak, A. (1988). Tourism and lifestyle. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(4), 19-24.

Abstract: "A model is proposed wherein lifestyle determines or modifies such elements of the attitudes towards tourism as motives, forms of tourism, realized objectives, assumed roles, needs and social aspirations." (LRTA, 1990: 19)

7. Tourist Definition/Typologies (1974-1988)

Cohen, E. (1974). Who is a tourist?: A conceptual clarification. *The Sociological Review*, 22, 527-555.

Abstract: The author proposes a definition of tourism and discusses the dimensions of the tourist role.

Leiper, N. (1979). The framework of tourism: Towards a definition of tourism, tourist, and the tourist industry. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(4), 390-407.

Abstract: A section of the paper deals with a definition of tourists.

Leiper, N. (1983). An etymology of 'tourism'. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(2), 277-281.

Abstract: The research note looks at the word 'tourist'.

Smith, S. (1988) Defining tourism: A supply-side view. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(2), 179-190.

Abstract: "A key strength of this definition is that it permits both conceptualization and measurement of tourism in a way that is consistent with other economic activity." (p. 179)

8. Psychographics (1976-1983)

Brumbaugh, M. (1983). Research on the new consumer. In *1983 PATA Travel Research Conference Proceedings Changing gears: the new traveller - who, where and how? October 24-27, Sydney, Australia*. PATA, San Francisco, California, USA.

Abstract: Grouping of travellers into 10 segments according to psychographic characteristics.

Darden, W.R., Perreault, W.D. & Troncalli, M.T. (1976). Psychographic analysis of vacation innovators. *Review of Business and Economic Research*, 11(2), 1-18.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Hawes, D.K. (1977). Psychographics are meaningful ... not merely interesting. *Journal of Travel Research*, 15(4), 1-7.

Abstract: "This article presents detailed demographic breakdowns of the responses to 10 travel - and vacation-related AIQ statements. Further analysis of the interrelationships among these statements precedes some evidence that responses to these statements can be predictive of reported expenditures on entertainment, recreation, and vacations/vacation travel" (p. 1).

Perreault, W.D., Darden, D.K. & Darden, W.R. (1977). A psychographic classification of vacation life styles. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 9(3), 208-224.

Abstract: "It is suggested that psychographic scales can be used to operationalize and test Feldman and Thielbar's contentions about vacation life styles." (LRTA, 1978: 360)

Schewe, C.D. & Calantone, R.J. (1978). Psychographic segmentation of tourists. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(3), 14-20.

Abstract: A profile of tourists to Massachusetts using life-style data.

9. Tourist Roles (1976-1990)

Apostolopoulos, V., Leivadi, S. & Yiannakis, A. (1990). Tourist role preference and the life cycle: A Greek case study. *Proceedings of the International Sociological Association Conference*, USA.

Abstract: "Investigated are: the relationship between stability and change across the life cycle and tourists' role preferences and motivation; and the role that gender and educational attainment play on the choice of tourist roles" (Sociological Abstracts).

Knelman, F.H. (1990). The tourist as citizen diplomat. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 8(4), 35-52.

Abstract: The role of tourist diplomat is situated in a global context of issues (peace, human rights and environmental protection).

Pearce, P.L. (1985). A systematic comparison of travel-related roles. *Human Relations*, 38(11), 1001-1011.

Abstract: "Cohen's approach to tourist role definition is reworked, and contemporary fuzzy set theory and multidimensional scaling are used to demonstrate ways that traveler roles can be distinguished. Social and experiential-based attributes are employed as constructs to assess the travel-related roles, the choice of the constructs is guided by previous literature" (ABI/Inform Database).

Small, J. (1976). *Family roles on holiday and the interaction of the physical environment with holiday behavior*. Unpublished MSc Thesis, Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Surrey, UK.

Abstract: The study comprised case studies of 12 English families who had holidayed abroad in the summer of 1975.

10. Motivation (1973-1990)

Anderson, M. (1983). The agent's challenge: why people travel. *ICTA Journal*, 5(1), 1-7.

Abstract: "The paper examines the intrinsic needs that compel people to travel for pleasure." (LRTA, 1983: 1705)

Brown, R.U. (1983). The travel turn-on. In *Travel research: its impact on the travel marketing process*. Travel and Tourism Association Annual Conference, Banff, Alberta, Canada, June 12-15.

Abstract: How Americans think and feel about travel (motivation, deterrents, decision making process).

Brown, R.U. (1985). 1985 travel cross-tab study. In *The Battle for Market Share: Strategies in Research and Marketing*. Travel and Tourism Research Association, sixteenth annual conference, Palm Springs, California, June 9-12, 95-100.

Abstract: Looks at travel motivations with a marketing emphasis.

Cowl, J.A. & Company Pty Ltd (1974). *Touring and Holidays within Australia. Needs of Married Couples with Children*. Australian Tourist Commission, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: Interviews were conducted with families from the capital cities to investigate needs and problems of holiday taking with children. The study was conducted by J.A. Cowl and Co. Pty. Ltd., Marketing Research, Melbourne.

Crompton, J.L. (1979). Motivations for pleasure vacation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(4), 408-424.

Abstract: "The study is concerned with identifying those motives of pleasure vacations which influence the selection of a destination. It also seeks to develop a conceptual framework capable of encompassing such motives" (p. 408).

Dann, G.M.S. (1977). Anomie, ego-enhancement and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 184-194.

Abstract: A study of tourist motivation. "A theoretical case is suggested for concentration on "push" factors, and, in particular, those stemming from "anomie" and "ego-enhancement" in the tourist himself." (p.184)

Dann, G.M.S. (1981). Tourist motivation. An appraisal. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(2), 187-219.

Abstract: An overview of the recent literature. The essay highlights the definitional difficulties with the expression 'tourist motivation'.

Dann, G.M.S. (1983). Comment on Iso-Ahola's Toward a social psychological theory of tourism motivation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(2), 273-276.

Abstract: Comment on Iso-Ahola's (1982) rejoinder to Dann (1982).

Dann, G.M.S. (1986). *The tourist as child*. International Sociological Association Conference, U.S.A.

Abstract: "A neglected facet of tourist motivation is examined by developing a number of ideas from transactional analysis" (Sociological Abstracts Database).

Datzer, R. (1983). Por qué se viaja? Los motives de viages de los turistas alemanes, 1982. *Estudios Turisticos* , 80, 95-106.

Abstract: (Why travel? Travel motives of German tourists, 1982) (LRTA, 1984: 1278).

Defert, P. (1982). Un nouvel ensemble de ressources touristique: le mnémôme. *Tourist Review*, 37(1), 16-18.

Abstract: (A new form of tourism: association of ideas). Memories of the past motivate trips (LRTA, 1982: 1280).

Field, D.R., Clark, R.N. & Koth, B.A. (1985). Cruiseship travel in Alaska: A profile of passengers. *Journal of Travel Research*, 24(2), 2-8.

Abstract: Although mainly a description on the socio-demographic characteristics of the passengers, there is some information about motivation.

Garde Encisco, R. (1980). Necesidades y valores en el comportam i ento turistico. *Esudios Turisticos* , 65,11-90.

Abstract: (The needs and values of tourist behaviour). "The study is qualitative in nature and examines the psycho-social character of tourist motives and wants, and investigates human behaviour." (LRTA, 1981: 376)

Gitelson, R.J. & Kerstetter, D.L. (1990). The relationship between sociodemographic variables, benefits sought and subsequent vacation behavior: A case study. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(3), 24-29.

Abstract: A study of American consumers. The study included information on reasons for travelling.

Hastings, J. (1988). Time out of time: life crisis and schooner sailing in the Pacific. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers*, 67-68, 43-54.

Abstract: "The behaviour and motivations of tourists in an elite tourist group which travelled through the Pacific Ocean by sailing boat for 3 months are analysed." (LRTA, 1990: 263)

Haukeland J.V. (1990). Non-travelers: The flip side of motivation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 172-184.

Abstract: "This article illustrates the social situation of non-travelers, or people who do not take holiday trips" (p. 172).

Hooson, C.J. (1983). Pleasure travel: luxury or necessity? In N.S. Starr (Ed.) *Tourism for the Travel Agent*. Wellesley, Massachusetts, USA, 66-72.

Abstract: Pleasure travel seen by many as a necessity.

Iso-Ahola, S.E. (1982). Toward a social psychological theory of tourism motivation: A rejoinder. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9(2), 256-262.

Abstract: A rejoinder to Dann's (1981) article.

Krippendorff, J. (1986). Tourism in the system of industrial society. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 517-532.

Abstract: The present system of work-habitate-leisure-travel "does not satisfy the human needs of traveler, host, and ultimately the social system. One inevitable result of forecast change, is a new, humane understanding of leisure and tourism" (p. 517).

Leiper, N. (1983). *Why People Travel: A Causal Approach to Tourism*. Travel and Tourism Division, Sydney Technical College, Sydney, Australia.

Abstract: Looks at travel needs and the other factors necessary for a trip departure.

Mackay, H.C. Pty. Ltd. (1975). *A Study of the Travel Needs of Independent Adults*. Australian Tourist Commission, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: Group discussions were held to "identify those factors which precipitate travel, and the types of holidays which have primary appeal to the segment of the market" (p. 1).

Marshall, K. (1981). *Working Class Tourism in North-East England*. Working Paper, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK.

Abstract: Factors motivating tourists and the extent to which tourist expectations are satisfied.

Matthews, H.G. (1977). Radicals and third world tourism: A Caribbean focus. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(Supplement 1), 20-29.

Abstract: Looks at impacts of tourism and also motives - tourism as fantasy.

Mercer, C. (1976). Why do people take holidays? *New Society*, 37(August 26), 438-440.

Abstract: Looks at travel motivation and how holidays allow people to reduce the monotony of ordinary life.

Moore, A. (1985). Rosanzerusu is Los Angeles. An anthropological inquiry of Japanese tourists. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(4), 619-643.

Abstract: Through ethnographic observation, interviews and semiotic analysis, the study examines the reasons for Japanese tourists to visit Los Angeles.

Nulty, P. (1988). WHY DO WE TRAVEL SO *#!?! MUCH? The notorious discomforts of the road notwithstanding, business journeys offer subtle psychological rewards that can turn some trippers into travelholics. *Fortune*, 117(7), 83-88.

Abstract: The article argues that for many executives travel can become an addiction akin to workaholism.

O'Rourke, B. (1984). Tourism - the experience and the decision to travel. In B. O'Rourke (Ed.) *Contemporary Issues in Australian Tourism*, Proceedings of the 19th IAG Conference, Sydney, Australia.

Abstract: Looks at needs and motivations. Focuses on an analytical rather than descriptive approach, emphasising the individual.

Pearce, D. (1987). *Tourism Today: A Geographical Analysis*. Longman, Harlow, UK.

Abstract: Includes a chapter on motivations for tourist travel.

Pearce, P.L. & Caltabiano, M.L. (1983). Inferring travel motivation from travelers' experiences. *Journal of Travel Research*, 2(2), 16-20.

Abstract: A study of travel motivation using Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Rather than asking tourists to articulate their travel needs, the present study argued that "indirect inferences about travel motivation from tourists' actual experiences may provide fresh insights" (p. 16).

Peters, E.B., Saperstein, L., Smith, S. & Thomas, D. (1981). *The Use of Projective Techniques to Assess Motivations for Travel*. International Sociotechnical Systems, Alexandria, Virginia, USA.

Abstract: The paper emphasises the limitations of most research on motivation. The authors suggest the advantages of projective techniques over the traditional descriptive accounts.

Pinillos, J.L. (1990). Tourism as a psychological fact. *Tourism Reports*, 2, 5-14.

Abstract: Tourism is "regarded as a basic human need without which all other aspects of the tourism system would be superfluous." (LRTA, 1990: 1222)

Pi-Sunyer, O. (1981). Review article: Tourism and anthropology *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(2), 271-284.

Abstract: A review of V.L. Smith's (1978) 'Tourism and behaviour' and 'Tourism and economic change' in V. Smith (ed.) *Studies in Third World Societies*, Publication No. 5. College of William and Mary (Dept. of Anthropology, Williamsburg, VA 23185, USA), LC No. 78-55181, 1978. Some discussion of tourist motivation.

Plog, S.C. (1987). Understanding psychographics in tourism research. In J.R.B. Ritchie & C.R. Goeldner (Eds.) *Travel, Tourism and Hospitality Research. A Handbook for Managers and Researchers*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, USA, 203-213.

Abstract: Motivation - travel marketing.

Schmidhauser, H. (1989). Tourist needs and motivations. In S.F. Witt & L. Moutinho (Eds.) *Tourism marketing and management handbook*. Prentice Hall, London, UK, 569-572.

Abstract: Stresses that an understanding of tourist needs requires an understanding of environmental factors.

Sessa, A. (1989). Motivazioni e comportamenti del turista. In *La Tutela del consumatore turista XXI Convegno Nazionale, Roma, 13 Dicembre 1989. Quaderni dell' ANIEST*, 9, 13-41.

Abstract: (Motivation and behavior of the tourist) (LRTA, 1991: 245).

Smith, S.L.J. (1983). Explanatory research on travel. In S.L.J. Smith (Ed.) *Recreation Geography*. Longman, Harlow, UK, 73-101.

Abstract: "This chapter examines methods used to study ... the push forces at the origin; the pull forces of the destination, and the actual travel resulting from their combination." (LRTA, 1983: 278)

Sweeney, B. & Associates Pty. Ltd. (1973). *Report on a Research Project into the Holiday and Travel Attitudes of Young Australians*. Prepared for the ATC in association with Hansen Rubensohn McCann Erickson, Australian Tourism Commission, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: Group interviews were conducted with young Australians to obtain more information about their motivations and thus assist in the development of a proposed advertising campaign.

Van Harssel, J. (1986). *Tourism: An Exploration*. National Publishers of the Black Hills, New York, USA.

Abstract: This book includes a chapter on psychology and motivation for tourism.

Wegener, G. (1984). Der Fremdenverkehr in Geographischer Betrachtung. In B. Hofmeister & A. Steinecke (Eds) *Geographie des Freizeit-und Fremdenverkehrs*, Darmstadt, G.F.R.

Abstract: (The treatment of tourism in geography). An analysis of tourism needs (LRTA, 1986: 191).

Winiarski, R. (1988). The questionnaire on tourist motivation (QTM): construction and psychometric characteristics. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(2), 50-60.

Abstract: "The theoretical basis, construction and description of the 'questionnaire on tourist motivation' (QTM) as well as its psychometric characteristics are outlined." (LRTA, 1988: 169)

Winiarski, R. (1988). Tourist motivation: the structure and social conditions. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(2), 5-16.

Abstract: "Theoretical assumptions and findings are presented following research into the origins and structure of tourist motivation." (LRTA, 1988: 168)

Yuan, S. & McDonald, C. (1990). Motivational determinates of international pleasure time. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(1), 42-44.

Abstract: "This research examines the motivations for overseas travel using the concept of 'push' and 'pull' factors. Data were examined from four countries - Japan, France, West Germany and the United Kingdom" (p. 42).

11. Authenticity (1973-1989)

Buck, R.C. (1977). The tourist: A theory of the leisure class (Second Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 220-223.

Abstract: A review of MacCannell (1976).

Cohen, E. (1988). Authenticity and commoditization in tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 371-386.

Abstract: "Three basic assumptions, common in the literature on tourism, regarding 'commoditization', 'staged authenticity', and the inability of tourists to have authentic experiences are re-examined" (p. 371).

Cohen, E. (1989). Primitive and remote. Hill tribe trekking in Thailand. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 30-31.

Abstract: "MacCannell's concept of 'staged authenticity' is applied to the study of 'alternative tourism'" (p. 30). A content analysis was done on the advertisement of jungle-companies, offering trekking tours in Northern Thailand.

Dumont, J.P. (1977). The tourist: A theory of the leisure class (Third Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 223-225.

Abstract: A review of MacCannell (1976).

Graburn, N.H.H. (1977). The tourist: A theory of the leisure class (First Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 217-219.

Abstract: A review of MacCannell (1976).

MacCannell, D. (1973). Staged authenticity: Arrangements of social space in tourist settings. *American Journal of Sociology*, 79(3), 589-603.

Abstract: "The problem of false consciousness and its relationship to the social structure of tourist establishments is analyzed. Accounts of travelers are examined in terms of Erving Goffman's front versus back distinction" (p. 589).

MacCannell, D. (1976). *The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class*. Macmillan, London, UK.

Abstract: "Presents a sociological analysis of the meaning of modern tourism and sightseeing, focusing on these phenomena as part of post-industrial man's quest for authentic experience" (PsycINFO).

Pearce, P.L. & Moscardo, G.M. (1985). The relationship between travellers' career levels and the concept of authenticity. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 37(2), 157-174.

Abstract: "Two concepts to explain tourists' experiences and behaviour are employed in this research: the notion of authenticity and the view that tourists have a travel career" (p. 157).

Pearce, P.L. & Moscardo, G.M. (1986). The concept of authenticity in tourist experiences. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 22(1), 121-132.

Abstract: The paper argues that, to understand authenticity, one needs to look at the authenticity of both actors and their settings. To explain tourist satisfaction preference levels for authenticity and perceptions of authenticity need to be considered. (PsycINFO)

12. Novelty (1985-1990)

Bello, D.C. & Etzel, M.J. (1985). The role of novelty in the pleasure travel experience. *Journal of Travel Research*, 24(1), 20-26.

Abstract: "The purpose of this study is to describe novel versus commonplace trips and to explore behavioral and demographic differences between travelers who experience different levels of novelty" (p. 20).

Crotts, J.C. (1990). Towards an understanding of the novelty seeking drive in pleasure travelers. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(3), 56-60.

Abstract: A study which explored individual differences in novelty seeking behaviour.

Snepenger, D.J. (1987). Segmenting the vacation market by novelty-seeking role. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(2), 8-14.

Abstract: A study of motivation. The Alaskan vacation market was segmented by novelty-seeking role.

13. Involvement (1990-1991)

Dimanche, F., Havitz, M.E. & Howard, D.R. (1991). Testing the involvement profile (IP) scale in the context of selected recreational and touristic activities. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 23(1), 51-66.

Abstract: "Introduces a measure of involvement developed in France by G. Laurent and J.N. Kapferer ... and provides tests of its reliability and validity in recreational and tourist contexts" (PsycINFO).

Havitz, M.E. & Dimanche, F. (1990). Propositions for testing the involvement construct in recreational and tourism contexts. *Leisure Sciences*, 12(2), 179-195.

Abstract: "The involvement construct has been extensively studied in the consumer behaviour literature. Recent conceptual and measurement breakthroughs have examined the construct in the contexts of recreational and tourist behavior." (LRTA, 1991: 2)

14. Tourism as Play (1983-1986)

Cohen, E. (1985). Tourism as play. *Religion*, 15, 291-304.

Abstract: "Five models of tourist experience are discussed: diversionary, recreational, experiential, experimental, and existential models. The notion of tourism in the context of play is articulated." (LRTA, 1987: 732)

Lett, J.W.Jr. (1983). Ludic and liminoid aspects of charter yacht tourism in the Caribbean. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 35-56.

Abstract: "The behavior of charter yacht tourists in the British Virgin Islands can be viewed as a symbolic expression and an inversion of the central sexual and social ideologies of the tourists' home culture. The paper analyses the behavior as a form of play, following Huizinga and Norbeck, and in terms of liminality and communitas, following Victor Turner." (p. 35).

Mergen, B. (1986). Travel as play. In B. Mergen (Ed.) *Cultural Dimensions of Play, Games and Sport*. Human Kinetics Pub. Inc., Champaign, Illinois, USA, 103-111.

Abstract: Four travel books are reviewed highlighting the similarities between play and travel - motivation for travel.

15. Image/Perception/Dreams (1977-1990)

Brayley, R.E. (1990). A comparison of tourist and tourism expert evaluations of vacation destinations. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(3), 52-55.

Abstract: "A study was conducted to compare potential vacation travellers' perceptions of the attractiveness of different holiday destination types in Texas, USA, to those of 'experts' in the travel and tourism industry." (LRTA, 1991: 250)

Buck, R.C. (1977). The ubiquitous tourist brochure: Explorations in its intended and unintended use. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4(4), 195-207.

Abstract: "The format and content of tourist attraction brochures are examined. Emphasis is on their function in encouraging tourists to establish authentic 'traveler-like' personal contact with the local people and area. The Old Order Amish community in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is the setting studied" (p. 195).

Chalfen, R. (1985). An alternative to an alternative comment on Uzzell. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 103-106.

Abstract: Commentary on Uzzell's (1984) paper.

Cohen, E. (1982). The Pacific Islands from Utopian myth to consumer product: the disenchantment of paradise. *Cahiers du Tourisme, Série B*, 27.

Abstract: "Ways in which the tourist industry exploits the dreams of modern man are explored, and why commercialized paradises so easily satisfy these dreams is discussed." (LRTA, 1983: 750)

Crompton, J.L. (1979). An assessment of the image of Mexico as a vacation destination and the influence of geographical location upon that image. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(4), 18-23.

Abstract: "A sample of 617 student respondents was drawn from 12 universities, in different parts of the United States. Semantic differential instruments were used to measure respondents' descriptive and importance dimensions of their image of Mexico" (p. 18).

Ehemann, J. (1977). What kind of place is Ireland: An image perceived through the American media. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(2), 28-30.

Abstract: An examination of the evaluation vocabulary of general interest articles published about the Republic of Ireland.

Fodness, D. (1990). Consumer perceptions of tourist attractions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(4), 3-9.

Abstract: "Perceptual mapping techniques and survey data are used to investigate the implications of consumer perceptions that may then be applied to marketing tourist attractions" (ABI/INFORM Database).

Gartner, W.C. (1986). Temporal influences on image change. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 635-644.

Abstract: Investigated Americans' image of various states of the USA over time.

Goodrich, J.N. (1978). A new approach to image analysis through multidimensional scaling. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(3), 3-7.

Abstract: Images of tourist regions in the United States and Caribbean are portrayed using a multi dimensional scaling programme.

Goodrich, J.N. (1978). The relationship between preferences for and perceptions of vacation destinations: Application of a choice model. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(2), 8-13.

Abstract: "Using the Fishbein-type choice or attitude model, this article demonstrates that preferences for (choice of) tourist destinations are largely dependent on the favorableness of perceptions of those destinations" (p. 8).

Gyte, D.M. (1987). *Tourist Cognition of Destination: An Exploration of Techniques of Measurement and Representation of Images of Tunisia*. Trent Working Papers in Geography, Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham, UK.

Abstract: “The images of Tunisia of a group of students visiting the country for the first time were tested before and after a visit in December 1986” (Gyte, 1987, Abstract).

Gyte, D.M. (1988). *Repertory Grid Analysis of Images of Destinations: British Tourists in Mallorca*. Trent Polytechnic, Nottingham, UK.

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to identify how British tourists in Mallorca thought about holiday destinations and compare one with another.

LaPage, W.F. & Cormier, P.L. (1977). Images of camping - barriers to participation? *Journal of Travel Research*, 15(4), 21-25.

Abstract: The paper reports on a nationwide survey which looked at images of camping's attraction and environment. Such images “provide a means of identifying new market prospects and suggest marketing strategies for overcoming the perceptual barriers of many prospective campers” (p. 21).

Makens, J.C. & Marquardt, R.A. (1977). Consumer perceptions regarding first class and coach airline seating. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(1), 19-22.

Abstract: A mail survey of Texas residents.

McLellan, R.W. & Foushee, K.D. (1983). Negative images of the United States as expressed by tour operators from other countries. *Journal of Travel Research*, 22(1), 2-5.

Abstract: A mail survey of tour operators from nine countries.

Pearce, P.L. (1982). Perceived changes in holiday destinations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9(2), 145-164.

Abstract: “Small samples of tourists visiting Greece and Morocco were studied intensively to see whether tourists' post travel images of these countries were different from pre-travel images” (p. 145).

Phelps, A. (1986). Holiday destination image - the problem of assessment. *Tourism Management*, 7(3), 168-180.

Abstract: “This article describes a method of assessing secondary images of holiday resorts to determine what effect such images have on tourist decision making” (p. 168).

Reilly, M.D. (1990). Free elicitation of descriptive adjectives for tourism image assessment. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(4), 21-26.

Abstract: “Several advantages and disadvantages pertain to the free elicitation technique of measuring image uses as compared to the multidimensional scaling and semantic differential scaling techniques. This is illustrated by 2 studies” (ABI/INFORM Database).

Telisman-Kosuta, N. (1989). Tourist destination image. In S.F. Witt & L. Moutinho (Eds.) *Tourism Marketing and Management Handbook*. Prentice Hall, London, UK, 557-561.

Abstract: Stresses the importance of image in destination choice and that the prerequisite of a meaningful marketing strategy is continuous assessment of a destinations image.

Uddin, Z. (1989). Determinants of the components of a state's tourist image and their marketing implications. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(5), 1437.

Abstract: Utah, USA was used as a case study.

Urbain, J.D. (1989). The tourist adventure and his images. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 106-118.

Abstract: Adopting a semiotic viewpoint, "tourism advertising is analyzed as the memory and the reflection of the narrating consciousness of a leisure traveler" (p. 106).

Uzzell, D. (1984). An alternative structuralist approach to the psychology of tourism marketing. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 79-99.

Abstract: "This paper reports a structuralist analysis of the meanings and images which package holiday firms seek to communicate through their annual holiday brochures" (p. 80).

Witter, B.S. (1985). Attitudes about a resort area: A comparison of tourists and local retailers. *Journal of Travel Research*, 24(1), 14-19.

Abstract: The study using an attitude model based on the work of Fishbein (1967) compared attitudes toward the resort, Traverse City in Michigan, USA.

16. Values (1986-1989)

Pitts, R.E. & Woodside, A.G. (1986). Personal values and travel decisions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 25(1), 20-25.

Abstract: "This article examines values as a means of enriching our understanding of the individual's underlying motives and needs in making leisure and travel decisions" (p. 20).

Pizam, A. & Calantone, R. (1987). Beyond psychographics - values as determinants of tourist behavior. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 6(3), 177-181.

Abstract: The study analyzed the relationship between subjects' values (both general and 'object-specific') and their travel behaviour.

Radkowska, B. (1989). Differentiation of students' tourist behaviours and their systems of values. *Problemy Turystyki*, 12(3), 20-30.

Abstract: A study of Polish university students.

Van Veen, W.M.O. & Verhallen, T.W.M. (1986). Vacation market segmentation: A domain-specific value approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(1), 37-58.

Abstract: “The relationship between personal values and vacation behavior has been studied for a Dutch sample of 713 families” (p. 37).

17. Personality (1987-1990)

Hoxter, A.L. & Lester, D. (1987). Personality correlates of allocentrism and psychocentrism in choice of destinations for travel. *Psychological Reports*, 60(3-2), 1138.

Abstract: Data from subjects' 16PF scores was correlated with 20 foreign destinations as a travel choice.

Hoxter, A.L. & Lester, D. (1988). Tourist behavior and personality. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 9(1), 177-178.

Abstract: The study “evaluated S.C. Plog's (1973) concept of psychocentrism - allocentrism in travel preferences, using 2 scales - one of preferred destinations and another of preferred activities while on vacation” (PsychINFO Database).

Nickerson, N.P. (1990). Tourism and personality: A comparison of two models. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(8), 2646-2647.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Plog, S.C. (1990). A carpenter's tools: An answer to Stephen L. J. Smith's review of psychocentrism/allocentrism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(4), 43-45.

Abstract: A reply to Smith (1990).

Smith, S.L.J. (1990). A test of Plog's allocentric/psychocentric model: Evidence from seven nations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(4), 40-43.

Abstract: “This research note presents a test of Plog's model of tourism destination preferences. Data are reported for seven nations in terms of destinations preferred by allocentric, midcentric, and psychocentric tourist types” (p. 40).

Queensland Tourism Board (1987). Port Douglas: The allocentric destination. In Queensland Tourism Board *Queensland Tourism*. Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 3-4.

Abstract: “The development of Port Douglas as a tourist destination has occurred to cater for the allocentric holidaymaker who is outgoing and self-confident and willing to try new experiences” (LEISURE Database).

Smith, S.L.J. (1990). Another look at the carpenter's tools: A reply to Plog. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(2), 50-51.

Abstract: Smith's reply to Plog's (1990) reply.

18. Decision-making (1975-1990)

Cosenza, R.M. & Davis, D.L. (1981). Family vacation decision making over the family life cycle: A decision and influence structure analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(2), 17-23.

Abstract: A study of American families with implications for marketing.

Glatz, T. (1988). Az utazási döntést befolyásoló tényezők. *Idegenforgalmi Közlemények*, 4, 3-11.

Abstract: (Factors affecting the travel decision). "The study lists and analyses the factors affecting the travel decision... This is then supplemented by a wide range of examples." (LRTA, 1989: 1541)

Glatz, T. (1989). Utazási döntéseket befolyásoló tényezők II. *Idegenforgalmi Közlemények*, 1, 18-30.

Abstract: (Factors influencing the decision to travel). "The factors including motivations and attitudes, influencing the travel decision are analysed and placed in order of importance, with consideration of the role of groups, social and leisure roles, social status and behaviour, family and culture." (LRTA, 1989: 2184)

Jenkins, R.L. (1978). Family vacation decision-making. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(4), 2-7.

Abstract: A study of husband and wife teams in Columbus Ohio with regard to vacation decision making.

Krumpe, E.E. (1990). Capturing people's decision-making processes. *Focus on Renewable Natural Resources*, 15, 22-24.

Abstract: "The study applies a technique called 'policy capturing' to assess how people value the different attributes of their recreational options ... It is argued that tour operators could use the technique to learn how people value various combinations of facilities, attractions, pricing, travel times, accommodation and so forth for their proposed destinations." (LRTA, 1990: 2149)

Michie, D.A. & Sullivan, G.L. (1990). The role(s) of the international travel agent in the travel decision process of client families. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(2), 30-38.

Abstract: A survey of high income Mexican families and their travel agents.

Moutinho, L. (1987). Consumer behaviour in tourism. *European Journal of Marketing*, 21(10), 5-44.

Abstract: Looks at the factors affecting travel decisions.

Myers, P.B. (1975). Decision making and travel behaviour: a Midwestern study. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 36(1).

Abstract: The dissertation looks at Family decision making: destination, lodging and route decisions.

Myers, P.B. & Moncrief, L.W. (1978). Differential leisure travel decision-making between spouses. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(1), 157-165.

Abstract: "Three hypotheses developed by Komarovsky on patterns of decision-making between spouses are examined using 1974 survey data" (p. 157).

Nichols, C.M. & Snepenger, D.J. (1988). Family decision making and tourism behavior and attitudes. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(4), 2-6.

Abstract: "This study examines decision making by families who vacation to Alaska. The three decision making modes - husband dominant, wife dominant, and joint decision making by husband and wife - were compared using sociodemographics, travel behaviors, and attitudes towards the vacation experience" (p. 2).

Ritchie, J.R.B. & Filiatrault, P. (1980). Family vacation decision-making - A replication and extension. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(4), 3-14.

Abstract: "This article reports results of research which replicated and extended a previously reported study on family vacation decision making. Modifications to the research design of the previous study provided new insights into how influence structure and lodging choice criteria vary between family and couple vacationers and between the vacationing clientele of hotel/motel chains versus that of independently owned hotels and motels" (p. 3).

Walker, C.K. & Tong, H.M. (1977). A local study of consumer vacation travel decisions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 15(4), 30-34.

Abstract: A market research study looking at vacation patterns and travel decisions of residents of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Woodside, A.G. & Carr, J.A. (1988). Consumer decision making and competitive marketing strategies: Applications for tourism planning. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(3), 2-7.

Abstract: "A small empirical study was conducted to examine the degree of relationships among levels of consumer awareness and preferences toward visiting alternative destinations" (ABI/INFORM Database).

19. Destination Choice (1976-1990)

Callecod, R.L. (1986). Effects of motives and decision-making on attribute preferences in a ski touring environment. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 47(6), 2312.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Christiansen, D.R. (1989). The influence of choice and elimination attributes on the process of tourist evoked set formation. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(5), 1435.

Abstract: An attempt to apply constructs and methodology applicable to retail goods to the tourism industry, i.e. to tourists' purchase decisions.

Crompton, J.L. (1978). A systems model of the tourist's destination selection decision process with particular reference to the role of image and perceived constraints (Volumes I and II). *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 38(11), 6932.

Abstract: "A model of the tourist's destination selection decision was developed and evaluated. Data were collected through in-depth personal interviews using a non-scheduled instrument and five semantic differential scale instruments." (LRTA, 1979: 292)

Crompton, J.L. (1981). Dimensions of the social group role in pleasure vacations. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(4), 550-568.

Abstract: The study looked at patterns of interpersonal association in choice of a destination.

Henshall, B.D., Roberts, R. & Leighton, A. (1985). Fly-drive tourists: Motivation and destination choice factors. *Journal of Travel Research*, 23(3), 23-27.

Abstract: The study looked at the characteristics of potential tourists in Australia who chose Tasmania as a destination rather than New Zealand.

Husbands, W.C. (1983). Tourist space and touristic attraction: An analysis of the destination choices of European travelers. *Leisure Sciences*, 5(4), 289-307.

Abstract: "Addresses the problem of inferring and measuring touristic attraction for countries as wholes, based on the observed distribution of tourists among a set of destination countries" (PsycINFO).

Leiper, N. (1990). Tourist attraction systems. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 367-384.

Abstract: "The literature on attractions is reviewed and a model of attractions is proposed" (p. 367).

Mansfield, Y. (1988). Destination-choice and spatial behaviour of tourists: evaluating the potential of psychological-geographical collaboration in geography tourism research. *Geography Discussion Papers*, 21, 20-44.

Abstract: "Research in the field of tourists' decisions in both the geographical and psychological domain are critically reviewed." (LRTA, 1989: 369)

Matejka, J.K. (1976). Vacation behaviour: an investigation of experience, adequacy - importance and perceived risk. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 37(5), 3018.

Abstract: The study was concerned with choice of vacation site

Mazanec, J. (1983). Tourist behaviour model building: a casual approach. *Tourist Review*, 38(1), 9-18.

Abstract: "The paper presents a tentative application of micro-modelling in travel research, demonstrating how vacationists' attitudes translate into preference and behavioural intention towards a destination area." (LRTA, 1983: 1236)

Pyo, S., Mihalik, B.J. & Uysal, M. (1989). Attraction attributes and motivations: A canonical correlation analysis. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(2), 277-282.

Abstract: A survey was conducted, the overall purpose being to gather information about the perceptions and preferences of tourists from the United States.

Smith, S.L. (1985). Comments on 'Tourist space and touristic attraction'. *Leisure Sciences*, 7(1), 65-71.

Abstract: "In a replication of Husbands' analysis with corrections for distance and population, it is suggested that there is more than 1 dimension associated with attractiveness of different countries in tourism" (PsycINFO).

Um, S. & Crompton, J.L. (1990). Attitude determinants in tourism destination choice. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 432-448.

Abstract: "A two stage approach to travel destination choice was developed based on the construct of an evoked set" (p. 432).

Woodside, A.G. & Lysonski, S. (1989). A general model of traveler destination choice. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(4), 8-14.

Abstract: "A model of traveler destination awareness and choice is presented, as well as the results of an empirical test of this model.... The model builds on the work of several propositions and research findings from cognitive and behavioral psychology, marketing, and travel and tourism" (ABI/INFORM Database).

Woodside, A.G. & Sherrell, D. (1977). Traveler evoked, inept, and inert sets of vacation destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(1), 14-18.

Abstract: Examines whether the conceptual framework of evoked, inept and inert sets from consumer behaviour is supported in a study of traveler evaluations of vacation destinations.

20. Information Sources (1974-1990)

Crotts, J.C. (1990). Prepurchase information acquisition of resort pleasure travelers. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(9), 3056-3057.

Abstract: "The purpose of the study was to describe the extent to which resort travellers collected and were subsequently influenced by four alternative information sources and the degree to which the use of these sources may be influenced by selected explanatory variables." (LRTA, 1991: 251)

Datzer, R. (1983). *Informationsverhalten von Urlaubsreisenden: Ein Ansatz des verhaltenswissenschaftlichen Marketing*, Starnberg, GFR.

Abstract: (The behaviour as regards information of those travelling on holiday. A behaviour science approach to a marketing strategy.) "This study investigates how the holiday tourist acquires and uses information to decide on holiday travel" (Datzer, 1984, p. 769).

Gitelson, R.J. & Crompton, J.L. (1983). The planning horizons and sources of information used by pleasure vacationers. *Journal of Travel Research*, 21(3), 2-7.

Abstract: Relates differences in planning time to purpose and length of trip. These differences are related to use of information sources.

Nolan, S.D. (1974). *Tourists' Use and Evaluation of Travel Information Sources*. PhD Thesis, Texas A & M University, Austin, Texas, USA.

Abstract: "This exploratory study probes the travel information system from the tourist's point of view" (p. iii).

Nolan, S.D. (1976). Tourists' use and evaluation of travel information sources: Summary and Conclusions. *Journal of Travel Research*, 14(3), 6-8.

Abstract: The objectives of the study were "1. to determine the extent of use of travel information sources among the two sample populations, 2. to determine if there were any relationships between the extent of information use and certain demographic and travel behavior variables, and 3. to measure the credibility attributed to travel information sources by these tourists" (p. 6).

Snepenger, D., Meged, K., Snelling, M. & Worrall, K. (1990). Information search strategies by destination - naive tourists. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(1), 13-16.

Abstract: Study of the information search strategies of first-time visitors to Alaska.

21. Impact of Travel on Tourists (1970-1991)

Andrassen, B. (1989). Travel and geographic learning: a study of perception and attitude change in a Japanese tourist segment. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(5), 1401.

Abstract: "The study develops a conceptual and methodological framework for investigating the effects of travel on the visitor's attitude toward a destination. The framework is applied in a

cross-cultural context, focusing on a Japanese tourist segment studying English and travelling in British Columbia, Canada.” (LRTA, 1990: 2140)

Beck, L.A. (1988). The phenomenology of optimal experiences attained by whitewater river recreationists in Canyonlands National Park. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 48(9), 2451.
Abstract: Recreationists were interviewed about their psychological response to river trips in Canyonlands National Park, and the interviews evaluated by 5 judges using an instrument comprised of 30 phenomenological scale items.

Bruner, E.M. (1991). Transformation of self in tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(2), 238-250.

Abstract: “There is a discrepancy between what the language of tourist discourse promises and what the reality of tourist experience provides in Third World encounters for both the tourist self and the native self.” (p. 238).

China, National Tourism Administration, Research Department (1989). Tourism and change of lifestyle - the China case. *Problemy Turystyki*, 12(1), 65-70.

Abstract: “The effects of tourism on tourists themselves and on tourist destinations are discussed in the context of China.” (LRTA, 1990: 1541).

Dukes, R.L., Brickner, J., Meyer, L., Mullins, R., Perry, T., Rooney, S. & Whigham, S. (1988). Semester at sea: Research note for 1982 voyage. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 436-439.
Abstract: “This research note reports on a four-year follow-up on a 1982 Semester at Sea voyage on the ocean liner S.S. Universe” (p. 436).

Fragola, U. (1985). Tourism et qualité de la vie. *Tourist Review*, 40(1), 7-8.

Abstract: “... it is concluded that a good quality of life generally leads to tourism, while tourism improves the quality of life.” (LRTA, 1985: 2119)

Graefe, A.R. & Vaske, J.J. (1987). A framework for managing quality in the tourist experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 390-404.

Abstract: “This paper examines the impacts of tourism on the quality of the tourist's experience” (p. 390).

Grothe, J.P. (1970). Attitude change of American tourists in the Soviet Union. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 31(4).

Abstract: “An examination of how a sample of 549 Americans changed their attitudes about the Soviet Union after a visit there.” (LRTA, 1976: 1361)

Horowitz, A.D. (1978). *A Cognitive Dissonance Approach to Attitudinal Modeling in Travel Behavior*. General Motors Research Laboratories, Michigan, USA.

Abstract: “The present study tested implications of the psychological theory of Cognitive Dissonance for travel choice modeling. The paper extends on another paper previously published in 1977 and tests by hypothesis generated by the theory with the aid of four other attitudinal surveys in the travel choice literature.” (LRTA, 1979: 973)

Milman, A., Reichel, A. & Pizam, A. (1990). The impact of tourism on ethnic attitudes: The Israeli-Egyptian case. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(2), 45-49.

Abstract: This study is “part of a multiple set of studies that analyzed tourism's potential contribution to the reduction of negative ethnic attitudes” (p. 45).

Przeclawski, K. (1988). Tourism and values. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(4), 3-11.

Abstract: “Tourism creates the possibility of a new interpretation of universal values.” (LRTA, 1990: 18)

Weiler, B. (1989). The effects of international travel on the tourist: seeing and clearing methodological roadblocks. *Geojournal*, 19(3), 303-307.

Abstract: Pre- and post-trip measures of destination perceptions and attitudes of a Japanese tourist segment.

Welds, K. & Dukes, R. (1985). Dimensions of personal change, coping styles, and self actualization in a shipboard university. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 113-119.

Abstract: “This research note contributes to the sparse literature offering a social psychological approach to evaluating the impact of educational travel upon personality characteristics and styles of functioning, and underscores the importance of questioning the comfortable assumptions that educational travel provides only positive features of personal growth and enhancement” (p. 114).

22. Tourist Health (1970-1990)

Cohen, E. (1988). Tourism and AIDS in Thailand. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(4), 467-486.

Abstract: Risks associated with certain tourist behaviour.

Cordova, S. (1990). Recreation, HIV and travel. *Newsletter WLRA AIDS/SIDA Task Force*, April, 5-7.

Abstract: At least 50 countries restrict the entry of HIV+ tourists. “Travel advice has become of specific importance” (LRTA, 1990, p. 1247).

Dawood, R. (1989). Tourists' health - could the travel industry do more? *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 285-287.

Abstract: The author argues that “all levels of the industry could do more to warn travellers of potential health dangers and to apply pressure for the improvement of inadequate infrastructural systems” (p. 285).

Dawood, R. (1989). *Travellers' Health. How to Stay Healthy Abroad*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Abstract: “The book is an anthology of invited specialist opinion on a wide range of problems of concern to travelers.” (LRTA, 1989: 1349)

Dean, R.D. & Whitaker, K.M. (1982). Fear of flying: Impact on the U.S. air travel industry. *Journal of Travel Research*, 21(1), 7-17.

Abstract: The paper reports the findings of five surveys conducted between 1976 and 1979 to measure how fear of flying affects the air travel industry.

Goodrich, J.N. & Goodrich, G.E. (1987). Health-care tourism - an exploratory study. *Tourism Management*, 8(3), 218-222.

Abstract: A pilot study of tourism's health-care component which involved a survey of travellers, doctors and herbalists and a content analysis of travel brochures about 24 countries.

International Air Transport Association (1987). Overcoming the flying phobia. *IATA Review, International Air Transport Association*, 1, 9-11.

Abstract: Therapy classes for nervous passengers.

May, V.J. (1989). Tourist health-taking action. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 341.

Abstract: The article emphasizes the health risks of travel.

Prokop, H. (1970). Psychiatric illness of foreigners vacationing in Innsbruck. *Schweizer Archiv fur Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 107(2), 363-388.

Abstract: The study “analyzes 457 cases of admissions of tourists to the Innsbruck clinic ... It is suggested that most of the wide-ranging complaints probably had existed earlier but had become pathogenic during a holiday atmosphere and unaccustomed conditions of life and climate” (PsycINFO).

Walsh, B. (1989). Taking good care. *British Travel Brief*, 10, 28-29.

Abstract: The emphasis of the paper is that disabled tourists must receive greater attention from the tourist industry.

Zbebski, J. (1988). Psychotherapeutic values of tourism. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(2), 42-49.

Abstract: “Tourist phenomena are analysed from the point of view of their possible psychotherapeutic qualities.” (LRTA, 1989, p. 150)

23. Tourist Satisfaction (1978-1990)

Dann, G.M.S. (1978). Tourist satisfaction a highly complex variable. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(4), 440-443.

Abstract: A commentary on Pizam, Neumann & Reichel (1978).

Hannigan, J.A. (1980). Reservations cancelled: Consumer complaints in the tourist industry. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(3), 366-384.

Abstract: A descriptive overview "of the nature and dimensions of tourist complaints and how these are related to both the structure of the tourist industry and to the unique quality of the tourist experience" (p. 382). Indicators of tourist satisfaction.

Januska, L. (1983). Die messung der Zufriedenheit des Frem denverkehrssubjektes, *Tourist Review*, 38(1), 5-8.

Abstract: (Measuring tourist satisfaction.) "The article explains measured levels of tourists' satisfaction in terms of a satisfaction co-efficient (KZS)." (LRTA, 1983: 1234)

Lounsbury, J.W. & Franz C.P. (1990). Vacation discrepancy: A leisure motivation approach. *Psychological Reports*, 66(2), 699-702.

Abstract: "Reports findings from a study of the role of vacation expectations measured before, and satisfaction measured after, a vacation" (PsycINFO).

Maddox, R.N. (1985). Measuring satisfaction with tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 23(3), 2-5.

Abstract: "The validity of several frequently employed satisfaction scales was tested using data from a study of satisfaction with tourism in Nova Scotia" (p. 2).

Mazursky, D. (1989). Past experience and future tourism decisions. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(3), 333-344.

Abstract: "In many previous studies of consumer satisfaction/dissatisfaction, specific performance expectations were considered the prime baseline of disconfirmation and post-exposure outcomes. The present study broadens the scope of the factors involved in the arousal of satisfaction and its outcomes" (p. 333). The study involved a survey of tourists visiting a stalactite cave.

Ojha, J.M. (1982). Selling benign tourism: case references from the Indian scene. *Tourism Recreation Research*, June, 23-24.

Abstract: "The results are presented of a survey based on interviews and questionnaires which was concerned with the causes of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, the problems and benefits felt by foreign tourists." (LRTA, 1983: 1270)

Pearce, P.L. & Moscardo, G.M. (1984). Making sense of tourists' complaints. *Tourism Management*, 5(1), 20-23.

Abstract: "This article discusses the quality of the data available on tourists' complaints and it is proposed that two concepts from social psychological research can be used to interpret and understand them; first, the notion of 'fit' between tourists and the environments they visit; second, the concept of attribution theory is shown to be useful for understanding the process by which tourists allocate blame and responsibility" (p. 20).

Pizam, A., Neumann, Y. & Reichel, A. (1978). Dimensions of tourist satisfaction with a destination area. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 314-322.

Abstract: Eight factors of tourist satisfaction are identified with the tourist destination area, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Utecht, K.M. & Aldag, R.J. (1989). Vacation discrepancy: Correlates of individual differences and outcomes. *Psychological Reports*, 65(3-1), 867-882.

Abstract: Reports the findings of a study which looked at the discrepancy between middle managers vacation usage and their desires.

24. Distance Measurement (1975-1986)

Cook, R.L. & McCleary, K.W. (1983). Redefining vacation distances in consumer minds. *Journal of Travel Research*, 22(2), 31-34.

Abstract: "This article reviews distance measurement research, presents the major factors that affect distance estimates, and alerts travel marketers and researchers to the negative outcomes that can occur if consumers use cognitive distance rather than actual distance when selecting vacation destinations" (p. 31).

Mayo, E.J. (1975). Subjective distance and destination attractiveness. In *Proceedings of the Conference of the Travel Research Association of America*. San Diego, California, USA.

Abstract: "This study examines the relationship between subjective distance and objective (geographic) distance and tests the hypothesis that, all other things being equal, the attractiveness of a tourist destination will increase as subjective distance increases" (Mayo, 1975, Abstract).

Mayo, E.J. & Jarvis, L.P. (1986). Objective distance vs subjective distance and the attraction of the far-off destination. In W.B. Joseph, L. Moutinho & J.R. Vernon (Eds.) *Tourism Services Marketing: Advances in Theory and Practice. Special Conference Series, Vol. II*. Academy of Marketing Science, University of Mianna, Coral Gables, Florida, USA, 43-52.

Abstract: "It is concluded that tourists tend to perceive all destinations to be closer than they actually are. It is also concluded that the far off destination has a special allure about it simply because it is far-off." (LRTA, 1987: 1330)

25. Learning (1990)

Guy, B.S., Curtis, W.W. & Crotts, J.C. (1990). Environmental learning of first-time travelers. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 419-431.

Abstract: "This study addressed the factors influencing the rate and degree of environmental learning of first-time visitors to an international destination" (p. 419).

26. Language (1983-1990)

Cohen, E. & Cooper, R.L. (1986). Language and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 533-563.

Abstract: A sociolinguistic study of language in touristic settings.

Huber, K. (1990). Semantic distinction between holiday and leisure time. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 616-618.

Abstract: 'Holiday time' is seen as of much higher quality than 'leisure time'. 'Leisure time' is seen as associated to the work paradigm.

Moeran, B. (1983). The language of Japanese tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 93-108.

Abstract: This study of the use of language in contemporary Japanese travel brochures gives some insight into the travel needs of Japanese tourists.

27. Shopping (1983-1989)

Kent, W.E., Shock, P.J. & Snow, R.E. (1983). Shopping: Tourism's unsung hero(ine). *Journal of Travel Research*, 21(4), 2-4.

Abstract: Shopping is perhaps the most universal of tourist activities but seldom mentioned as a motive for travel. A study of tourists to a major southern U.S. city.

Keown, C.F. (1989). A model of tourists' propensity to buy: The case of Japanese visitors to Hawaii. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(3), 31-34.

Abstract: Data were collected by intercept interviews with departing Japanese tourists at Honolulu International Airport in 1987.

Keown, C., Jacobs, L. & Worthley, R. (1984). American tourists' perception of retail stores in 12 selected countries. *Journal of Travel Research*, 22(3), 26-30.

Abstract: "Over 1800 retail stores in 12 countries were assessed by a group of 60 American tourists using seven measures" (p. 26).

28. Tipping (1984-1985)

Holloway, J.C. (1985). Between gratitude and gratuity: Commentary on Shamir. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(2), 239-241.

Abstract: Commentary on Boas Shamir's (1984) study of tipping practices.

Shamir, B. (1984). Between gratitude and gratuity. An analysis of tipping. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 59-78.

Abstract: Examines the phenomenon of tipping from three perspectives - economic, social and social-psychological.

Shamir, B. (1985). Reply to Holloway. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(2), 242-244.

Abstract: A reply to Holloway's (1985) commentary on Shamir's (1984) article on tipping practices.

29. Gambling (1978-1990)

Eadington, W.R. (1978). Gambling and society: Interdisciplinary studies on the subject of gambling (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(4), 444-449.

Abstract: William Eadington, the editor of the book of the same title, gives his perspective on "the present status of gambling in America, trends which have emerged in gambling research, and issues that are likely to become important relating to gambling in general and as a complement to tourism in the years to come" (p. 444).

Eadington, W. (1990). Institute for the Study of Gambling and Commercial Gaming. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 308-310.

Abstract: A description of the roles of the Institute which was created by the University of Nevada, Reno to better understand the consequences of gambling.

Hartline, J.C. (1978). Gambling and society: Interdisciplinary studies on the subject of gambling (Second Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(4), 451-453.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by William R. Eadington.

Stansfield, C. (1978). Gambling and society: Interdisciplinary studies on the subject of gambling (First Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(4), 449-451.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by William R. Eadington.

30. Photography (1977-1988)

Botterill, T.D. & Crompton, J.L. (1987). Personal constructions on holiday snapshots. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 152-156.

Abstract: A research note on the relationship between the photographic image and the tourist. The medium for study is the holiday snapshot with meanings attributed to the images by the photographer/tourist rather than the researcher.

Chalfen, R.M. (1979). Photography's role in tourism: Some unexplored relationships. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(4), 435-447.

Abstract: "This paper draws attention to three unexamined topics: the relationship between certain tourist types and patterns of photographic behavior and/or content of photographs; the culturally variable standards of appropriate subject matter and camera use in different parts of the world; and the variety of responses exhibited by host communities to being photographed" (p. 435).

Siebert, R. (1981). The aggressive camera. Photography and tourism in the third world. *Development and Cooperation*, 1, 19-20.

Abstract: Discusses residents' attitudes to being photographed by tourists.

Sontag, S. (1977). *On Photography*. Allen Lane, London, UK.

Abstract: The author considers the use of photography in travel.

Stalker, P. (1988). Can I take your picture? *New Internationalist*, 185, 4-17.

Abstract: The article looks at the tourist and photography. A code of behaviour is also offered to the tourist-photographer.

31. Visitor Evaluation (1985)

Pearce, P.L. & Moscardo, G. (1985). Visitor evaluation: an appraisal of goals and techniques. *Evaluation Review*, 9(3), 281-306.

Abstract: The paper "attempts to collate and develop psychological research into visitor evaluation. The current state of visitor evaluation research is considered by outlining the literature on 4 topics: museums, natural environments, tourist sites, and tourist facilities. An assessment of the problems of visitor evaluation work is included" (PsycINFO).

32. Visitor Centres (1986)

Moscardo, G.M. & Pearce, P.L. (1986). Visitor centres and environmental interpretations; and exploration of the relationships among visitor enjoyment, understanding and mindfulness. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 6, 89-108.

Abstract: “The aims of the current research were to explore more fully the relationships among key variables related to environmental interpretation; namely visitor enjoyment, visitors' information recall, visitor mindfulness and visitors' own beliefs in how much they had learned.” (p. 89)

33. Theme Parks (1980-1988)

Moore, A. (1980). Walt Disney World: bounded ritual space and the playful pilgrimage centers. *Anthropological Quarterly*, October, 207-217.

Abstract: “The paper examines Walt Disney World's formal use of bounded space, the collective activities shared by its visitors, its presentation of symbols, its time-space process, and assesses its overall experience.” (LRTA, 1983, p. 395)

Moscardo, G.M. & Pearce, P.L. (1986). Historic theme parks. An Australian experience in authenticity. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(3), 467-479.

Abstract: “The potential role of historic theme parks in providing domestic tourists with an 'authentic' insight into their history and culture is examined in this paper. Previous analyses of 'authenticity' and its role in travel are discussed and it is argued that these analyses have not allowed for the possibility of seeking authentic insight into the past” (p. 467). The study involved a survey of visitors at two theme parks.

Moutinho, L. (1988). Amusement park visitor behaviour - Scottish attitudes. *Tourism Management*, 9(4), 291-300.

Abstract: The study involved a survey which investigated consumers' choice criteria, information sources used by the consumer and the park attributes that the visitors rated as important.

Pearce, P.L. & Moscardo, G. (1985). Tourist theme parks: Research practices and possibilities. *Australian Psychologist*, 20(3), 303-312.

Abstract: The article reports on a survey of the research practices of 38 commercial and historic theme parks in the United States and Australia.

34. Museums (1990)

Edwards, R.W., Loomis, R.J., Fusco, M.E., & McDermott, M. (1990). Motivation and information needs of art museum visitors: a cluster analytic study. *ILVS Review*, 1(2), 20-35.

Abstract: A visitor survey in Denver, Colorado which goes beyond a descriptive summary.

35. Zoos (1987-1990)

Churchman, D. (1987). Visitor behavior at Melbourne Zoo. *Resources in Education*, 22(11), 123.

Abstract: The study looked at the potential educational impact of the zoo. "Specific goals included: (1) assessment of the potential cognitive and affective educational impact of zoos on recreational visitors; (2) determination of the temporal and spatial patterns of the zoo visitors; and (3) improvement of the utility of nonreactive research methods." (LRTA, 1988, p. 1973)

Mullan, B. & Marvin, G. (1987). *Zoo Culture*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, UK.

Abstract: The book looks at the relationship between visitors and the zoo animals and the physical environment of the zoo.

Small, J. & Whitehouse, J. (1990). *Zoos tell us more about humans than they do about animals*. Unpublished paper, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia.

Abstract: The authors applied the concepts of authenticity (MacCannell) and hyperreality (Eco) to a study of zoos.

36. Social Interaction (1980-1988)

Foster, G.M. (1986). South seas cruise. A case study of a short-lived society. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(2), 215-238.

Abstract: "This paper describes an atypical cruise on a small ship in the South Pacific. It advances the concepts of 'short-lived societies', 'cruiseculture', and the ship as 'environment' to explain the behavior of passengers, and the ways in which they relate to each other" (p. 215).

Ikkai, M. (1988). The 'senbetsu-omiyage' relationship: traditional reciprocity among Japanese tourists. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers*, 67(68), 62-66.

Abstract: The paper stresses that travelling functions to reinforce group identity for the Japanese.

Jafari, J. (1987). But the culture of the short-lived society lives on. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 143-144.

Abstract: Commentary on Foster (1986).

Michie, D.A. (1986). Family travel behaviour and its implications for tourism management. *Tourism Management*, 7(1), 8-20.

Abstract: "In this article the travel behaviours of Mexican families towards a destination located in south western USA are evaluated. A model of family behaviour is tested and supported" (p. 8).

Pearce, P.L. (1980). Strangers, travellers, and greyhound terminals: A study of small-scale helping behaviors. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 38(6), 935-940.

Abstract: "Four questions designed to elicit helping behaviors were posed to 646 adult strangers in 120 bus terminals throughout the U.S. American and Australian experimenters (Es) tested whether familiar strangers (fellow bus travelers) would help more than total strangers and whether helping effects were influenced by nationality" (PsycINFO).

Picos, I.Q. & Gonzalez, A.M. (1985). Estudio de algunos aspectos psicosociales en grupos turisticos. *Estudios Turisticos*, 88, 65-84.

Abstract: A study of some sociopsychological aspects of tourist groups.

Stear, L. (1984). Weekend social interaction in holiday and residential environments. In B. O'Rourke (Ed.) *Contemporary Issues in Australian Tourism*. University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 15-22.

Abstract: The study investigated the number of social encounters tourists had at a seaside resort compared with the number of similar encounters at home. Also of interest was the question of whether the holiday experience was enhanced by an increase in social encounters.

Stoffle, R.W. & Rasch, D.L. (1981). Alone Together: Social order on an urban beach (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(4), 607-609.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by Robert B. Edgerton. "The sands of an urban beach near Los Angeles, California is the setting for this phenomenological study of the social order existing among those hundreds of thousands of tourists and locals using the beach during the summers of 1975 through 1977" (p. 607).

37. Guides and Tourists (1979-1989)

Almagor, U. (1985). A tourist's 'vision quest' in an African game reserve. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 31-47.

Abstract: "This essay deals with the role of guides in the Moremi Wildlife Reserve of Botswana and the frictions that arise between them and visitors to the reserve. The guides' role as 'interpreters' is juxtaposed with the tourists' desire for first-hand 'communion' with nature, which is here treated as similar to a 'vision quest'" (p. 31).

Cohen, E. (1985). The tourist guide. The origins, structure and dynamics of a role. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 5-29.

Abstract: A study of 'the guide' which gives an insight into tourist behaviour.

Fine, E.C. & Speer, J.H. (1985). Tour guide performances as sight sacralization. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 73-95.

Abstract: An ethnographic study of four performances which investigated spoken correlates of MacCannell's stages of 'sight sacralization'.

Guldin, G.E. (1989). The anthropological study tour in China: A call for cultural guides. *Human Organization*, 48(2), 126-134.

Abstract: The study "analyzed 5 anthropologist led academic tours of China for their effects on tourists" (PsycINFO).

Holloway, J.C. (1981). The guided tour. A sociological approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(3), 377-402.

Abstract: Although the emphasis in this paper is on the guide, the role of the guide says a lot about tourist behaviour (motivation, attitudes, etc.).

Katz, S. (1985). The Israeli teacher-guide. The emergence and perpetuation of a role. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(1), 49-72.

Abstract: Study of the 'teacher-guide' offers an insight into tourist behaviour.

Lopez, E.M. (1980). The effect of leadership style on satisfaction levels of tour quality. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(4), 20-23.

Abstract: The study compared authoritarian and democratic leadership styles on tour members' satisfaction with the tour.

Lopez, E.M. (1981). The effect of tour leaders' training on travelers' satisfaction with tour quality. *Journal of Travel Research*, 19(4), 23-26.

Abstract: A study of human relations training for tour leaders.

Pearce, P.L. (1984). Tourist-guide interaction. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 129-146.

Abstract: "The conceptual overview adopted follows that of Argyle et.al. (1981) and emphasizes eight features of social situations: goals, rules, roles, element, sequences, cognitive structures, environmental setting, and language" (p. 129).

Schmidt, C.J. (1979). The guided tour: Insulated adventure. *Urban Life*, 7(4), 441-467.

Abstract: "Utilizing participant - observation techniques, examined are: (1) the function of guided tours for both tourists and the environment, (2) the attractiveness of the tourist site as it relates to function, and (3) the socio-psychological effect on tourist roles" (Sociological Abstracts).

Schmidt, C.J. (1980). Tourism: sacred sites, secular seers. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 41(6), 2795.

Abstract: "Chapter 4 studies the sightseeing rituals of modern tourists through participant observation of guided tours in both tourist and tour guide roles ..." (LRTA, 1981: 1038)

Van den Berghe, P.L. (1986). Colonialism, culture and nature in African game reserves: Comment on Almagor. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(1), 101-107.

Abstract: Commentary on Uri Almagor's (1985) article.

38. The Role of Culture (1978-1990)

Chib, S.N. (1984). Comment on Ichaporia's 'Tourism at Khajuraho. An Indian enigma'. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 507-511.

Abstract: Commentary on Ichaporia's (1983) paper.

Goldberg, A.B. (1981). Commercial folklore and voodoo in Haiti: International tourism and the sale of culture. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 42(3), 1228.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Goldberg, A. (1983). Identity and experience in Haitian voodoo shows. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 479-495.

Abstract: "This paper explores relations between tourist and performance identities and definitions of the situation in tourist-oriented entertainment events in Haiti" (p. 479).

Graburn, N.H.H. (1984). The evolution of tourist arts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 393-419.

Abstract: "This paper explores the range of varieties of tourist arts, the dynamics of change between various types of artifacts, and the interaction between tourist arts and notions of ethnic self-perception" (p. 393).

Hall, C.M. & Zeppel, H. (1990). History, architecture, environment: Cultural heritage and tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 29(2), 54-55.

Abstract: A report on the conference at the University of Adelaide, April 8-10, jointly organized by Australia ICOMOS, Tourism South Australia, and the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning.

Hughes, H.L. (1987). Culture as a tourist resource - a theoretical consideration. *Tourism Management*, 8(3), 205-216.

Abstract: “This article considers the potential of opera as a tourist attraction. Existing work is reviewed and the case stated for deriving a model of opera tourism from a consideration of motivation” (p. 205).

Ichaporia, N. (1983). Tourism at Khajuraho. An Indian enigma? *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 75-92.

Abstract: Describes tourist responses to the sexual relief carvings at Khajuraho.

Kemper, R.V., Roberts, J.M. & Goodwin, R.D. (1983). Tourism as a cultural domain. The case of Taos, New Mexico. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 149-171.

Abstract: “This paper offers an analysis of tourism as a cultural domain through a combination of hierarchical clustering and multidimensional scaling procedures not previously used together in touristic studies. The data for the study were gathered from interviews with 89 tourists” (p. 149).

Littrell, M.A. (1990). Symbolic significance of textile crafts for tourists. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 228-245.

Abstract: This study, by exploring the meaning that crafts hold for tourists, strengthens an understanding of tourist behaviour.

Morris, T. (1978). Culture as a determinant of the attractiveness of a tourism region. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 339-340.

Abstract: Commentary on Ritchie & Zins (1978) article.

Phillips, J.B. (1988). American tourism in Europe: seeing Europe as an American model for the construction of the civilized. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 48(10), 2665.

Abstract: “The symbolic representation of Europe in the USA was explored by examining travel by Americans in Europe. The thesis argues that American tourists 'use' Europe in their search for history, culture and traditions, identifying Europe as civilization itself” (LRTA, 1989: 893).

Ritchie, J.R.B. & Zins, M. (1978). Culture as determinant of the attractiveness of a tourism region. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(2), 252-267.

Abstract: “This study examines how explicit manifestations of culture are related to the attractiveness of a tourism region. A mail questionnaire was employed to obtain the opinions of managers and functionaries from various sectors of tourism and from different areas of cultural development” (p. 252).

Rovigatti, V. (1986). Turismo di massa e beni culturali. *Rassegna di Studi Turistica*, 6, 153-155.

Abstract: (Mass tourism and cultural resources.) “It is argued that cultural tourism is a form of tourism still enjoyed only by an elite, and the question of introducing more ‘culture’ to mass tourism is discussed.” (LRTA, 1988: 304)

Thongprayoon, B. (1989). Intercultural communication competence and acculturation: an exploratory study among American sojourners in Thailand. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 50(4), 992.

Abstract: Uses the Communication Competence Scale (Wiemann, 1975) and the Behavioural Accultural Scale (Szapocznie, Scopetta, Furtines & Aramalde, 1978).

Van den Berghe, P.L. & Keyes, C.F. (1984). Introduction: Tourism and re-created ethnicity. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 343-352.

Abstract: An introduction to the Special Issue on: Tourism and Ethnicity.

Wall, G. (1984). Khajuraho: Recollections and ruminations: Comment on Ichaporia's paper. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 511-513.

Abstract: Comment on Ichaporia's (1983) paper.

Wood, R.E. (1984). Ethnic tourism, the state, and cultural change in Southeast Asia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 353-374.

Abstract: Includes a section dealing with culture and ethnicity as tourist attractions.

39. Culture Shock (1984-1986)

Bochner, S. (1986). Coping with unfamiliar cultures: Adjustment or culture learning? *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 38(3), 347-358.

Abstract: The paper proposes a culture learning model rather than adjustment model for coping with unfamiliar cultures.

Furnham, A. (1984). Tourism and culture shock. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(1), 41-57.

Abstract: "The concept of culture shock is analyzed as well as the salient literature arising from it, such as the stage-wise process of adaptation to an unfamiliar environment and individual and situational determinants of adjustment" (p. 41).

Furnham, A. & Bochner, S. (1986). *Culture Shock. Psychological Reactions to Unfamiliar Environments*. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, UK.

Abstract: "The book is a comprehensive study of the psychological consequences of exposure to unfamiliar environments. Drawing on theoretical and research literature in a wide range of disciplines, including psychiatry, psychology, sociology and anthropology, the study explores the adjustment of various groups of travellers, principally migrants, political refugees, foreign students, business travellers and tourists." (LRTA, 1987: 752)

40. Host/Guest Relationships (1975-1990)

Ahmed, S.A. (1989). Psychological profiles of Sri Lankans versus tourists. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(3), 345-359.

Abstract: "The study deals with host-guest psychological differences and their potential impact on Sri Lanka's tourism trade" (p. 345).

Amato, P.R. (1983). The effects of urbanization on interpersonal behavior: Field studies in Papua New Guinea. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 14(3), 353-367.

Abstract: One set of studies looked at the tourist-host relationship.

Amir, Y. & Ben-Ari, R. (1985). International tourism, ethnic contact and attitude change. *The Journal of Social Issues*, 41(3), 105-115.

Abstract: "A cognitive intervention aimed at improving relations between ethnic groups in general, and Israelis and Egyptians in particular, is developed and evaluated. The intervention comprised a specially designed booklet on Egypt handed out to Israeli tourists before their visit to that country" (Sociological Abstracts).

Brewer, J.D. (1984). Tourism and ethnic stereotypes: Variations in a Mexican town. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 487-501.

Abstract: "This paper presents data from a Baja California tourist resort to show that natives hold two kinds of ethnic stereotypes of tourists. The unrelated 'specific' stereotypes provide precise descriptions of what tourists want and how they act in business situations: they are used as guides to conducting business with tourists" (p. 487).

Evans-Pritchard, D. (1989). How 'They' see 'Us'. Native American images of tourists. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 89-105.

Abstract: "Native American folklore and mythology has many examples of burlesquing 'the Other'. Such historical parodies and critiques of 'the whiteman' influence contemporary attitudes towards tourists" (p. 89).

Frankowski-Braganza, A.C. (1983). Host/guest interaction and its impact on social identity. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 44(3), 803.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Gudykunst, W.B. (1983). Toward a typology of stranger-host relationships. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 7(4), 401-413.

Abstract: The paper "reviews the concept of the stranger as it has been used in sociology, anthropology, and intercultural relations. Based upon this literature and recent critiques, a typology of stranger-host relationships is developed. The implications of the typology for

integrating research in the sociology of tourism, intercultural adjustment, and acculturation/ assimilation are discussed" (PsycINFO).

Hobson, P. (1990). Visitor welcome programmes - a positive step in helping to promote cross socio-cultural relations. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(1), 15-27.

Abstract: "The paper examines some of the current formal 'meet the people' programmes and the informally guided interactions that are operated in different countries." (LRTA, 1990: 299)

Husbands, W.C. (1986). Periphery resort tourism and tourist-resident stress: An example from Barbados. *Leisure Studies*, 5(2), 175-188.

Abstract: The study looked at Barbados residents and tourists and found that "the level of maturity of tourism in the resort and the pattern of spatial behavior of tourists and residents provide a more fruitful assessment of the occurrence or nonoccurrence of stress between tourists and residents" (PsycINFO).

Marsh, N.R. & Henshall, B.D. (1987). Planning better tourism: the strategic importance of tourist-resident expectations and interactions. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 12(2), 47-54.

Abstract: "The significance of the social interaction between residents and international tourists is examined. Contrary to many definitions of the tourist industry it is argued that the contact between people is at the heart of the tourism product." (LRTA, 1988: 173)

Milman, A. (1990). Understanding cross-cultural differences in the context of tourism. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(1), 5-13.

Abstract: A model for tourism cultural understanding is presented.

Pearce, P. (1980). A favorability-satisfaction model of tourists' evaluations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 19(1), 13-17.

Abstract: The study proposes a model of the interaction between tourist and host from the tourist's perspective.

Pearce, P.L. (1982). Tourists and their hosts: Some social and psychological effects of inter-cultural contact. In S. Bochner (Ed.) *Cultures in contact. Studies in cross-cultural interaction*. Pergamon Press, Oxford, UK, 199-221.

Abstract: "The chapter demonstrates that effects of tourist-host contact are mediated by the tourists' affluence, motivation, transience and sociological status." (LRTA, 1983: 1708)

Pearce, P.L. (1990). Farm tourism in New Zealand: A social situation analysis. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 337-352.

Abstract: The study looks at the social dynamics and management of the host-guest encounters.

Stringer, P.F. (1981). Hosts and guests. The bed-and-breakfast phenomenon. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(3), 357-376.

Abstract: A study of B & B landladies/landlords in England and Australian tourists who had stayed in British B & B accommodation - a social psychological approach.

Sweet, J.D. (1989). Burlesquing 'The Other' in Pueblo performance. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 62-75.

Abstract: "This paper explores the Pueblo Indian practice of burlesquing tourists" (p. 62).

Travis, A.S. (1988). New forms of tourism, and ways of achieving compatibility between lifestyles and values of tourists, and of their hosts. *Problemy Turystyki*, 11(4), 12-18.

Abstract: The paper examines forms of tourism "which seek to give the tourist an experience of host cultures, host environments and compatible activities in ways which respect the values, nature and integrity of both hosts and guests" (LRTA, 1990: 303).

Van den Berghe, P.L. (1980). Tourism as ethnic relations: A case study of Cuzco, Peru. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 3(4), 375-392.

Abstract: "Fieldwork conducted in 1972/73 in Cuzco, Peru, provides the basis for a case study of the impact of tourism on the two native populations of Indians and mestizos. The tourist population is viewed by the native population as fitting a group of quasi-ethnic stereotypes ..." (Sociological Abstracts).

Vazquez, J. M., Medin, F.& Mendez, F. (1975). Influencia del turismo extranjero en la juventud Espanola vazquez.

Cuadernos de Realidades Sociales, 7 May, 93-119.

Astract: (The influence of tourism on Spanish youth.) The study included an analysis of Spanish young people's perception of tourists' religiosity, moral behavior and sense of social justice.

41. Tourists and the Physical Environment (1975-1991)

Abali, A.Z. & Onder, D.E. (1990). The local architectural image in tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 280-285.

Abstract: Discusses tourism architecture in Tarcowie.

Baker, E.J., West, S.G., Moss, D.J. & Weyant, J.M. (1980). Impact of offshore nuclear power plants: forecasting visits to nearby beaches. *Environment and Behavior*, 12(3), 367-407.

Abstract: Through surveys and interviews with beach visitors the study investigated the visitors' intentions to avoid the beaches if a nuclear power plant were situated nearby.

Bjorklund, R.A. & King, B. (1982). A consumer-based approach to assist in the design of hotels. *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(4), 45-52.

Abstract: Methodology is demonstrated using a sample of American university students. Results from the original study, using vacationing tourists, were confidential.

Bramwell, B. (1990). Local tourism initiatives. *Tourism Management*, 11(2), 176-177.

Abstract: The author reports on a conference organized by the ETB, 18-20 October 1989 in Torquay. The main theme of the conference was creating a sense of place in coordinated local tourism initiatives.

Davern, J. (1976). *Places for People: Hotels, Restaurants, Bars, etc.* McGraw-Hill Inc., New York, NY, USA.

Eleftheriadis, N., Tsalikidis, I. & Manos, B. (1990). Coastal landscape preference evaluation: a comparison among tourists in Greece. *Environmental Management*, 14(4), 475-487.

Abstract: "An evaluation was made of perceptions of coastal pine forest landscapes in Greece as expressed by summer visitors of various nationalities." (LRTA, 1990: 1947)

Gunn, C.A. (1988). *Vacationscape: Designing Tourist Regions*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, USA.

Abstract: Looks at attractions, images and the design of tourist physical spaces.

Hammit, W.E. (1982). Psychological dimensions and functions of wilderness solitude. In F.E. Boteler (Ed.) *Wilderness Psychology Group. Third Annual Conference Proceedings*. Morgantown, West Virginia, USA, 50-60.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Hartmann, K. D. (1982). *Zur psychologie des landschaftserlebens im tourismus*, Starnberg, G.F.R.

Abstract: (On the psychology of landscape appreciation as a factor in tourism) "After analyzing the experiences and images associated with different holiday landscapes (sea, mountain, lake), the bases of a typology of tourism are established in terms of types of individual tourists." (LRTA, 1984: 1705)

Howell, R. (1989). Vacationscape: Designing tourist regions (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(3), 445-447.

Abstract: Review of Gunn (1988).

Jansen-Verbeke, M. (1986). Inner-city tourism: Resources, tourists and promoters. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(1), 79-100.

Abstract: Looks at several historical Dutch cities. Tourist behaviour (motives, appreciation) was an area of interest to the researcher.

Kamp, B.D., Crompton, J.L. & Hensarling, D.M. (1979). The reactions of travelers to gasoline rationing and to increases in gasoline prices. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(1), 37-41.

Abstract: An American study which looked at pleasure and business travel.

Laarman, J.G. & Durst, P.B. (1987). Nature travel in the tropics. *Journal of Forestry*, 85(5), 43-46.

Abstract: Looks at the growing trend in nature travel.

Lea, J. & Small, J. (1988). Cyclones, riots and coups: tourist industry responses in the South Pacific. In B. Faulkner & M. Fagence (Eds.) *Frontiers of Australian tourism*. B.T.R., Canberra, Australia, 305-315.

Abstract: Looks at the effects of turbulence (cyclones, riots and coups) on changes in tourist behaviour.

Lott, D.F. (1988). Feeding wild animals: The urge, the interaction and the consequences. *Anthrozoos*, 1(4), 255-257.

Abstract: Examines the reasons for tourists hand feeding animals.

Mason, J.B. (1975). The motorist-traveler and the interstate highway system: An exploratory analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 13(3), 11-14.

Abstract: A study of the service needs of the American interstate traveler.

Moore, S.D., Shockey, J.W. & Brickler, S.K. (1990). Social encounters as a cue for determining wilderness quality. In J. Vining (Ed.) *Social Science and Natural Resource Recreation Management*. Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, USA, 69-79.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Pearce, P.L. (1981). Environment shock: A study of tourists' reactions to two tropical islands. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 11, 268-283.

Abstract: "A diary-based study of tourists visiting tropical islands in North Queensland was discussed and changes in the day-to-day moods of tourists on the islands were reported." (p. 268)

Pearce, P.L. (1989). Towards the better management of tourist queues. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 279-284.

Abstract: "... the author seeks to understand the psychological determinants of people's disaffection with queues" (p. 279).

Pearce, P.L. (1991). Towards the better management of tourist queues. In S. Medlik (Ed.) *Managing Tourism*. Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford, UK.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Raitz, K. & Dakhil, M. (1988). Recreational choices and environmental preference. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 357-370.

Abstract: "This paper addresses questions concerning a college-age cohort's preferences for specific physical environment types for high quality recreational experience" (p. 357).

Stankey, G.H. & Schreyer, R. (1987). Attitudes toward wilderness and factors affecting visitor behaviour: a state of knowledge review. *General Technical Report, Intermountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service*, INT-220, 246-293.

Abstract: "This review outlines historical and current societal and individual attitudes toward wilderness, reasons for participating in wilderness, factors affecting wilderness behaviour, (including attitudes toward management, crowding and conflict), and how information and education affect behavior." (LRTA, 1988: 515)

Unwin, K.I. (1975). The relationship of observer and landscape in landscape evaluation. *Transactions. Institute of British Geographers*, 66, 130-134.

Abstract: Looks at landscape perception and valuation

Walker, J.A. (1982). Social limits to tourism. *Leisure Studies*, 1(3), 295-304.

Abstract: Looks at the number of tourists, the quality of the tourist experience and the visitor pressure on the destination.

Weightman, B.A. (1987). Third world tour landscapes. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(2), 227-239.

Abstract: "This paper focuses on landscapes experienced by tourists on package tours to India. It examines how structure and content of 13 package tours create landscape experiences for the mass tourist which have little coincidence with the experiential reality of India" (p. 227).

Weisman, G. (1980). Places for people (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(2), 272-276.

Abstract: A book review of *Places for People* by Jeanne Davern (1976). The focus of the book is the impact of the physical environment of tourist settings.

West, P.C. (1982). Effects of user behaviour on the perception of crowding in back-country forest recreation. *Forest Science*, 28(1), 95-105.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Williams, P.W., Burke, J.F. & Dalton, M.J. (1979). The potential impact of gasoline futures on 1979 vacation travel strategies. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(1), 3-7.

Abstract: A survey of US households of reactions to a variety of future fuel supply situations.

Young, R.A. (1982). Psychological factors and their relationship to wilderness use. In F.E. Boteler (Ed.) *Wilderness Psychology Group. Third Annual Conference Proceedings*. Morgantown, West Virginia, USA, 228-241.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Zube, E.H., Brush, R.O. & Fabos, J.G. (1975). *Landscape Assessment: Values, Perceptions, and Resources*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, USA.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

42. Tourist Types: Women (1976-1988)

Bartos, R. (1982). Women and travel. *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(4), 3-9.

Abstract: "This article summarizes the changes in women's market for travel. Working and nonworking segments are discussed, and the women business traveler is given special attention. New demographics for the woman traveler are also presented." (Bartos, 1982, p.3).

McGee, R. (1988). What do women business travelers really want? *Successful Meetings*, 37(9), 55-57.

Abstract: The paper reports the discussion at the American Hotel and Motel Association's 1988 annual meeting (ABI Inform Database)

Hermans, D. (1980). Women: The taste-makers in tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 134-135.

Abstract: Commentary on Smith's article (*Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(1), 49-60).

Smith, V. (1976). Women: The taste-makers in tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(1), 49-60.

Abstract: The study found that women dominated the decision-making process. The article also discusses motivations for travel.

43. Tourist Types: Youth (1986-1990)

Kale, S.H., McIntyre, R.P. & Weir, K.M. (1987). Marketing overseas tour packages to the youth segment: An empirical analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 25(4), 20-24.

Abstract: "This study examines the travel preferences of the youth segment and compares these preferences to representative tour offerings targeted to the 18 to 35 age group" (p. 20).

Pearce, P.L. (1990). *The Backpacker Phenomenon: Preliminary Answers to Basic Questions*. James Cook University, Townsville, Australia.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Powell, A. (1988). Like a Rolling Stone: Notions of youth travel and tourism in pop music of the Sixties, Seventies, and Eighties. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers*, 67(68), 28-34.

Abstract: The themes and isolated lyrics of pop songs “are a valued and pragmatic indicator of youth trends regarding travel and the influence that popular music continues to have on these trends” (LRTA, 1990: 67).

Roussel-Richer, C. (1986). La place du tourisme dans les aspirations at les possibilités de la jeunesse actuelle. *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme*, 142, 2-3.

Abstract: (Tourism’s place in the aspirations and opportunities of today’s youth.)

Teas, J. (1988). “I’m studying monkeys: what do you do?” - Youth and travelers in Nepal. *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers*, 67(68), 35-41.

Abstract: Status, travelling as a rite of passage, and rules associated with travel are all discussed in this paper.

44. Tourist Types: Older Tourists (1980-1990)

Anderson, B.B. & Langmeyer, L. (1982). The under-50 and over-50 travelers: A profile of similarities and differences. *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(4), 20-24.

Abstract: An American study with implications for marketing.

Blazey, M.A. (1987). The differences between participants and non-participants in a senior travel program. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(1), 7-12.

Abstract: “The study investigated travel interests, constraints to travel, and other relevant characteristics regarding persons 55 or older” (p. 7).

Forbes, R.J. (1987). Research on the mature traveler. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(4), 586-588.

Abstract: The article proposes many questions which need to be researched.

Guinn, R. (1980). Elderly recreational vehicle tourists: motivations for leisure. *Journal of Travel Research*, 19(1), 9-12.

Abstract: A study of elderly Americans staying in recreational vehicle trailer parks.

Jobes, P.C. (1984). Old timers and new mobile lifestyles. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(2), 181-198.

Abstract: An in-depth study of a new form of travel permitted by recreational vehicles. The study looks at this new lifestyle (motives, attitudes, etc.).

Jobes, P.C. (1985). Reply to Murphy. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(2), 247-250.

Abstract: Reply to Murphy's (1985) commentary on Jobes' (1984) article.

Kerstetter, D. & Holdnak, A. (1990). Comparison of perceived travel constraints to travel behavior characteristics of college-educated mature adults: an exploratory study. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(3), 61-65.

Abstract: Data were collected from 55-69 years old alumni of a large university in the USA.

Murphy, P.E. (1985). Old timers and new mobile lifestyles: Comment on Jobes. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(2), 244-247.

Abstract: Commentary on Patrick Jobes' (1984) article.

Romsa, G. & Blenman, M. (1989). Vacation patterns of the elderly German. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(2), 178-188.

Abstract: The vacation patterns of elderly Germans are analyzed with the contextual frame of an environmental motivational model.

Tongren, H.N. (1980). Travel plans of the over-65 market pre and postretirement. *Journal of Travel Research*, 19(2), 7-11.

Abstract: A study of senior citizens' organizations in Washington DC.

UK, MINTEL, (1989). Tourism and the over 55s. *Leisure Intelligence*, 2, 3.3-3.17.

Abstract: "Choice of type of holiday, destinations, likes, dislikes and spiritual aspects of holiday are investigated." (LRTA, 1990: 100).

45. Tourist Types: Disability (1980-1987)

Smith, R.W. (1987). Leisure of disabled tourists: Barriers to participation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 376-389.

Abstract: This article looks at the intrinsic environmental and interactive barriers to participation.

Woodside, A.G. & Etzel, M.J. (1980). Impact of physical and mental handicaps on vacation travel behavior. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(3), 9-11.

Abstract: A mail survey was conducted in South Carolina looking at each household's most recent holiday and asking if any member of the traveling party had a physical or mental condition which limited their mobility or activity.

46. Tourist Types: Culture (1985-1990)

Richardson, S.L. & Crompton, J.L. (1988). Cultural variations in perceptions of vacation attributes. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 128-136.

Abstract: "This article explores similarities and differences between French and English Canadians in their perceptions of the vacation attributes of the USA and Canada" (p. 128).

Richardson, S.L. & Crompton, J. (1988). Vacation patterns of French and English Canadians. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 430-435.

Abstract: "The objective of the study ... was to identify whether or not French and English Canadians differed in their vacation patterns and, if so, to investigate the relative influence of culture compared to socioeconomic antecedents upon those differences" (p. 430).

Sheldon, P.J. & Fox, M. (1988). The role of foodservice in vacation choice and experience: A cross-cultural analysis. *Journal of Travel Research*, 27(2), 9-15.

Abstract: "The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between foodservice and tourism both in destination choice and in the vacation experience. In particular, it studies how different cultures value food when on vacation" (p. 9). The study involved a survey of 1300 visitors to Hawaii from Japan, Canada and the U.S. mainland.

Woodside, A.G. & Jacobs, L.W. (1985). Step two in benefit segmentation: Learning the benefits realized by major travel markets. *Journal of Travel Research*, 24(1), 7-13.

Abstract: "The benefits experienced from traveling to the same vacation destination by three different national samples are reported. Canadian visitors most often reported rest and relaxation as the major benefit realized from their Hawaii visits, mainland Americans reported cultural experiences, and Japanese visitors reported family togetherness as major benefits realized." (p.7)

Ziff-Levine, W. (1990). The cultural logic gap. A Japanese tourism research experience. *Tourism Management*, 11(2), 105-110.

Abstract: "This article is concerned with the cultural logic gap which exists between Americans and Japanese, especially in the context of how this gap impacts on marketing e.g. travel and tourism products to the Japanese" (p. 105).

47. Other Tourist Types (1977-1990)

Bodur, M. & Yavas, U. (1988). Pre-travel planning orientations. *Tourism Management*, 9(3), 245-250.

Abstract: The article describes the results of a study conducted in Turkey to distinguish between tourists who make their own travel arrangements and those in organized groups. There is some discussion of travel motivation.

Campbell, M.B. (1989). Fishing lore: The construction of the "Sportsman". *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 76-88.

Abstract: "An ethnographic study of fishing in the Central San Joaquin Valley provides the pretext for a semiotic analysis of the 'sportsman'" (p. 76).

Cutler, B. (1988). Anything for a thrill. *American Demographics*, 10(8), 38-41.

Abstract: The paper looks at the demographic characteristics of adventure travellers.

Gitelson, R.J. & Crompton, J.L. (1984). Insights into the repeat vacation phenomenon. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(2), 199-217.

Abstract: "The primary objectives of the research were a) to determine if there were distinctive sociodemographic, behavioral and/or psychographic characteristics that differentiated repeat from non-repeat vacationers, and b) to identify possible reasons for returning to familiar destinations" (p. 201).

Goodrich, J.N. (1985). Black American tourists: Some research findings. *Journal of Travel Research*, 24(2), 27-28.

Abstract: A pilot study of Black American tourists. Motivation for travel is one area covered.

Henderson, K.A. & Cooper, R. (1983). Characteristics of campers in private and state-owned campgrounds in Wisconsin. *Journal of Travel Research*, 22(1), 10-14.

Abstract: A survey of over 10,000 campers in Wisconsin, USA.

Jaakson, R. (1986). Second-home domestic tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(3), 367-391.

Abstract: "This paper is a phenomenologically oriented treatise on the meaning of second-home domestic tourism. Discussions were held with some 300 second-home owners in Canada over almost a 20 year period. ... The goal is to explore ... what the second home means to the second-home tourist" (p. 367).

Kaspar, C. (1990). A new lease on life for spa and health tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 298-299.

Abstract: Report from the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST) Congress in Budapest, August 1989.

Morinis, E.A. (1983). Pilgrimage and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 569-570.

Abstract: A report on the Conference: *Pilgrimage: The Human Quest* held at the University of Pittsburgh in May 1981.

Pfaffenberger, B. (1983). Serious pilgrims and frivolous tourists: The chimera of tourism in the pilgrimages of Sri Lanka. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(1), 57-74.

Abstract: “The paper explores the meaning and utility of the terms 'tourism' and 'pilgrimage' and concludes by offering a more useful definition of them than the ones our language persuades us to employ” (p. 57). The paper looks at 2 groups of travellers in Sri Lanka, the fun-loving and raucous Sinhalese youths and others of wealthy Tamil Hindus.

Riley, P.J. (1988). Road culture of international long-term budget travelers. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 313-328.

Abstract: “This paper describes the subculture of the contemporary international budget traveler. From personal observations, interviews, and mail questionnaires, it portrays individuals who have been a part of 'road culture' for a year or more” (p. 313).

Snepenger, D.J. (1986). Segmenting the Alaskan market by tourist style. In W.B. Joseph, L. Moutinho & I.R. Vernon (Eds.) *Tourism Services Marketing: Advances in Theory and Practice*. Special conference series, Volume II, University of Miami, London, UK, 107-118.

Abstract: The Alaskan market was segmented into guided tour tourists, sightseeing/excursion tourists, and self-guided tourists. The study examined the segments in terms of trip behaviour and attitudes.

Snepenger, D.J. & Moore, P.A. (1989). Profiling the Arctic tourist. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(4), 566-570.

Abstract: Arctic tourists vs non-Arctic tourists.

Solomon, P.J. & George, W.R. (1977). The Bicentennial traveler: A life-style analysis of the historian segment. *Journal of Travel Research*, 15(3), 14-17.

Abstract: The study investigates differences between American historian travellers and non historian travellers in terms of demographic, informational and life style characteristics.

Stear, L. (1985). “*Adventure Tourism*”: *Product Differentiation Based on Customer Value Systems and Lifestyles*. Unpublished monograph, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia.

Abstract: The monograph looks at a specific tourist group, the adventure tourist, and describes the behaviour of that group.

Thanopoulos, J. & Walle, A.H. (1988). Ethnicity and its relevance to marketing: The case of tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(3), 11-14.

Abstract: The article looks at pilgrimage to the ancestral land by Greek Americans and the variables that correlate with this form of travel.

Woodside, A.G. & Ronkainen, I.A. (1980). Vacation travel planning segments: Self-planning vs. users of motor club and travel agents. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(3), 385-394.

Abstract: Use of planning assistance for vacation travel. Differences in travel behaviour patterns between the three planning segments.

48. Package Tours (1983-1990)

Pearce, P.L. (1986). Museums and the tourist experience: Australian perspectives (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(4), 659-685.

Abstract: A review of two books, *Homesickness* by Murray Bail and *The Great Museum* by Donald Horne. "*Homesickness* offers the activities and reactions of a specific tour party where the individual personalities and identities are highlighted by the novelist's flair" (p. 660).

Quiroga, I. (1990). Characteristics of package tours in Europe. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 185-207.

Abstract: "On the one hand, the author considers such aspects and tourist motivation, reasons for choosing package tours, expectations of the tourists, and variables which influence the final degree of satisfaction. On the other hand, aspects of group dynamics such as interaction, setting, group size, and group cohesion have been considered" (p. 185).

Schuchat, M.G. (1983). Comforts of group tours. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(4), 465-477.

Abstract: "This article is an ethnographic account of the role of the group in the travel experience" (p. 465).

Sheldon, P.J. & Mak, J. (1987). The demand for package tours: A mode choice model. *Journal of Travel Research*, 25(3), 13-17.

Abstract: "A model is presented to explain a traveller's choice of vacation mode. The possible modes considered are independent travel, travel on an inclusive package tour, and travel on a basic package tour" (p. 13).

49. Tourist Impacts on the Destination (General) (1977-1990)

Ahmed, S.A. (1986). Understanding residents' reaction to tourism marketing strategies. *Journal of Travel Research*, 25(2), 13-18.

Abstract: The article reports the reaction of Sri Lankans to foreign tourism in Sri Lanka.

Bosselman, F.P. (1978). *In the Wake of the Tourist*. The Conservation Foundation, Washington, DC, USA.

Abstract: "In the Wake of the Tourist: Managing Special Places in Eight Countries, looks at what happens in places that attract tourists - at what makes these areas special, and how they have been affected by the impact of tourism" (Introduction to the book by W.K. Reilly, p. 14).

Bosselman, F.P. (1980). In the wake of the tourist. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 141-143.

Abstract: The author's perspective on the book of the same title (1978).

Britton, S. & Clarke, C. (1987). *Ambiguous Alternative: Tourism in Small Developing Countries*. University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.

Abstract: The book comprises the papers presented at a Workshop concerned with the impact of tourism on several small developing countries.

Buck, R.C. & Alleman, T. (1979). Tourist enterprise concentration and Old Order Amish survival: Explorations in productive coexistence. *Journal of Travel Research*, 18(1), 15-20.

Abstract: The study looked at the impacts of tourism on the Amish community.

Cohen, E. (1989). Neo-colonialism in the Third World. *Tourism Management*, 10(2), 177.

Abstract: A review of *Tourism and Development in the Third World* by John Lea (1988).

Duffield, B.S. (1982). Tourism: the measurement of economic and social impact. *Tourism Management*, 3(4), 248-255.

Abstract: "This paper identifies the need to consider the impact of tourism as an economic and social activity in any broad assessment of the impacts of tourism development" (p. 248).

English, E.P. (1986). *The Great Escape? An Examination of North-South Tourism*. North-South Institute, Ottawa, Canada.

Abstract: A review of the literature dealing with tourism in the developing countries with a focus on the flow from the developed to the developing countries.

Graburn, N.H.H. (1990). From paddy field to ski slope: The revitalisation of tradition in Japanese village life (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 491-492.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same name by Okpyo Moon. The book presents positive impacts of tourist development in a Japanese rural village.

Griffin, T., Pearce, P., Hawkins, G., Cardew, R., Cameron, A. & Small, J. (1989). *The Social, Cultural and Environmental Impacts of Tourism*. NSW Tourism Commission, Sydney, Australia.

Abstract: The study looked at tourism impacts in NSW.

Hall, C.M. (1987). The effects of hallmark events on cities. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(2), 44-45.

Abstract: A report on the People and Physical Environment Research Conference, 1987, under the theme of the Effects of Hallmark Events on Cities, held in Perth, WA, June 15-19, 1987.

Haywood, K.M. (1978). Welcome to Paradise (Audio-visual Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 355-357.

Abstract: A review of the film of the same name produced by Roy Bonesteel which looks at the impacts of tourism in the Caribbean.

Haywood, K.M. (1990). A small place (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 653-655.

Abstract: A review of the book *A small place* by Kincaid Jamaica. The book deals with the impact of tourism on Antigua.

Heenan, D.A. (1978). Tourism and the community: A drama in three acts. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(4), 30-32.

Abstract: This article examines community attitudes toward major festivals or hallmark events.

Holder, J.S. (1988). Pattern and impact of tourism on the environment of the Caribbean. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 119-127.

Abstract: The paper presents the views of the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre (CTRC) concerning tourism impacts.

Hudman, L.E. (1978). Tourist impacts: The need for regional planning. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(1), 112-125.

Abstract: Chichicastenango was used as a case study. The author investigates economic and cultural impacts.

Jafari, J. (1982). Tourism and the host community. *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(3), 26-27.

Abstract: "This article reports on a recent conference of the Society for Applied Anthropology, and summarizes sessions of that conference, which focused on tourism" (p. 26).

Jafari, J. (1987). Tourism aids development (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 8(1), 67-68.

Abstract: A review of *The Great Escape? An Examination of North-South Tourism* by E. P. English (1986).

Krippendorff, J. (1982). Towards new tourism policies. The importance of environmental and sociocultural factors. *Tourism Management*, 3(3), 135-148.

Abstract: The article looks at the impacts of tourism on the destination and "calls for a fundamental political transformation in the conception of tourism and recreation" (p. 135).

Lea, J. (1988). *Tourism and Development in the Third World*. Routledge, London, UK.

Abstract: The book includes chapters on the impacts of tourism.

Lea, J. (1989). The young need knowledge too. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 348.

Abstract: A reply to Cohen's (1989) review of Lea's (1988) book *Tourism and Development in the Third World*.

Middleton, V.T.C. (1980). In praise of the walkabout (Book Review). *International Journal of Tourism Management*, 1(1), 62-63.

Abstract: Review of the book *In the Wake of the Tourist* by F.P. Bosselman (1978).

Murphy, P.E. (1981). Community attitudes to tourism. *International Journal of Tourism Management*, 2(3), 189-195.

Abstract: Community reactions to three different types of destination area, a day trip centre (Windsor), a short stay centre (York), and a long stay centre (Torquay).

Olokesusi, F. (1989). Assessment of the Yankari Game Reserve, Nigeria. Problems and prospects. *Tourism Management*, 11(2), 153-163.

Abstract: "This case study examines interrelationships of tourism development and the environment, broadly defined" (p. 153).

Pearce, D. (1989). *Tourist Development*. Longman, Harlow, UK.

Abstract: One chapter of the book looks at the economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism.

Perdue, R.R., Long, P.T. & Allen, L. (1987). Rural resident tourism perceptions and attitudes. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(3), 420-429.

Abstract: "The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of participation in outdoor recreation on the tourism perceptions and attitudes of rural residents" (p. 420).

Perdue, R.R., Long, P.T. & Allen, L. (1990). Resident support for tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 586-599.

Abstract: A survey of rural Colorado communities.

Pigram, J.J. (1987). *Tourism in Coffs Harbour. Attitudes, Perceptions and Implications*. Department of Continuing Education, University of New England, Armidale, USA.

Abstract: This paper also looks at impacts of tourism.

Richter, L.K. (1990). The Kulu Valley: Impact of tourism development in the mountain areas (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 652-653.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by Tej Vir Singh (1989).

Ritchie, J.R.B. (1984). Assessing the impact of hallmark events: Conceptual and research issues. *Journal of Travel Research*, 23(1), 2-11.

Abstract: The paper reports the impacts (economic, physical, socio-cultural, psychological and political) on the destination area.

Romeril, M. (1985). Tourism and conservation in the Channel Islands. *Tourism Management*, 6(1), 43-49.

Abstract: "This article describes the impact of tourism on the environment in the Channel Islands and how controls are exerted to conserve the natural heritage of those islands" (p. 43).

Rothman, R.A. (1978). Residents and transients: Community reaction to seasonal visitors. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(3), 8-13.

Abstract: A study of the impact of tourists on two coastal communities in the U.S.

Schlüter, R. & Var, T. (1988). Resident attitudes toward tourism in Argentina. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 440-442.

Abstract: A study of residents' opinions on economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts.

Sethna, R.J. & Richmond, B.O. (1978). U.S. Virgin Islanders' perceptions of tourism. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(1), 30-31.

Abstract: This article describes a survey of local residents' perceptions and feelings towards tourists and tourism.

Sheldon, P.J. & Var, T. (1984). Resident attitudes to tourism in North Wales. *Tourism Management*, 5(3), 40-47.

Abstract: "The article investigates residents' attitudes to tourism in North Wales, using factor analysis" (p. 40).

Smith, S.L.J. (1985). Comments on 'tourist space and touristic attraction'. *Leisure Sciences*, 7(1), 65-71.

Abstract: "A commentary is presented on W.C. Husbands' (1983) data in 'Tourist space and touristic attraction' (*Leisure Sciences*, 5(4), 289-307). In particular, the notion of economic exploitation of peripheral nations by central nations is questioned. Tourists appear to choose destinations on the basis of benefits such as warmth and sunshine and do not seek out underdeveloped nations in order to exploit them." (LRTA, 1985: 1538)

Stubbles, R.L. (1980). In the wake of the tourist (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 143-145.

Abstract: Review of the book of the same title by F.P. Bosselman (1978).

Thomason, P., Crompton, J.L. & Kamp, B.D. (1979). A study of the attitudes of impacted groups within a host community toward prolonged stay tourist visitors. *Journal of Travel Research*, 17(3), 2-6.

Abstract: “This study attempted to determine the impact of winter visitors on Corpus Christi as perceived by residents and particular interest groups in the city” (p. 2).

Travis, A. (1982). Physical impacts: trends affecting tourism. Managing the environmental and cultural impacts of tourism and leisure development. *Tourism Management*, 3(4), 256-262.

Abstract: This paper proposes a move towards a social theory base for tourism rather than an economic base.

Um, S. & Crompton, J.L. (1987). Measuring resident's attachment levels in a host community. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(1), 27-29.

Abstract: “This research note suggests a method of measuring residents' attachment levels to distinguish between recent and long-established 'native' residents' perceptions of tourism impacts on the community” (p. 27).

Wall, G. & Ali, I.M. (1977). The impact of tourism in Trinidad and Tobago. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(Supplement 1), 43-49.

Abstract: The article looks at economic, social and environmental impacts.

50. Tourist Impacts on the Destination (Socio-cultural) (1964-1990)

Airey, D. (1980). A framework of third world experience (Book Review). *International Journal of Tourism Management*, 1(4), 246-247.

Abstract: A review of the book by E. de Kadt (1979), *Tourism - Passport to Development?*

Ap, J. (1990). Residents' perceptions research on the social impacts of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 610-616.

Abstract: A review of four earlier studies (Belisle & Hoy, 1980; Pizam, 1978; Liu & Var, 1986; Milman & Pizam, 1988).

Ascher, F. (1985). *Tourism: Transnational Corporations and Cultural Identities*. UNESCO, Paris, France.

Abstract: Discusses the impacts of tourism.

Brayley, R., Var, T. & Sheldon, P. (1990). Perceived influence of tourism on social issues. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 285-289.

Abstract: A study of Hawaiian students looking at the perceived impacts of tourism.

Brougham, J.E. & Butler, R.W. (1981). A segmentation analysis of resident attitudes to the social impact of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(4), 569-590.

Abstract: As costs and benefits of tourism do not accrue equally to residents of tourist destinations a segmentation analysis of resident attitudes was carried out.

Brown, F. (1988). Sex tourism: a cause for concern. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 94-95.

Abstract: Looks at the impact of tourism and the threat of AIDS.

Brown, F. & Jafari, J. (1990). Tourism and culture. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 300-302.

Abstract: Report on the conference 'Tourism and Cultural Change', held in Llangolien, Wales, September 1989.

Cohen, E. (1982). Marginal paradises. Bungalow tourism on the islands of Southern Thailand. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9(2), 189-228.

Abstract: "In a longitudinal comparative study some current issues concerning the nature, penetration, and impact of youth tourism on two beaches on two differentially developed islands in Southern Thailand are examined" (p. 189).

Collins, L.R. (1978). Hosts and guests: The anthropology of tourism (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(2), 278-290.

Abstract: Review of the book of the same title by Valene L. Smith (1977).

Connelly-Kirch, D. (1980). A comment on boundaries between work and private worlds. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(4), 608-609.

Abstract: A commentary on V. Smith's article (1980).

Davis, H.D. (1987). Sociocultural impact of tourism (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 8(3), 278-280.

Abstract: A review of the book by Francois Ascher (1985), *Tourism: Transnational Corporations and Cultural Identities*.

De Kadt, E. (Ed.) (1979). *Tourism - Passport to Development?* Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Abstract: The book is the outcome of the papers and discussion from a 1976 Seminar sponsored by the World Bank and UNESCO to discuss the cultural and social impacts of tourism on developing countries and the implications for decision making.

Edwards, R.H. (1978). Hosts and guests: The anthropology of tourism (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(2), 277-278.

Abstract: Review of the book of the same title by Valene L. Smith (1977).

Esman, M.R. (1984). Tourism as ethnic preservation: The Cajuns of Louisiana. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 451-467.

Abstract: “This paper addresses the impact of tourism on the preservation of ethnic identity with specific reference to the Louisiana Cajuns” (p. 451).

Forster, J. (1964). The sociological consequences of tourism. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, September, 217-227.

Abstract: Looks at the Pacific Islands and the effects of tourism on them.

Gajraj, M. (1989). Warning signs. *Tourism Management*, 10(3), 202-207.

Abstract: “The author gives telling examples of the kinds of social, environmental and health problems tourism can occasion. He calls for attention to be devoted to this area before it is too late” (p. 202).

Gamper, J. (1985). Reconstructed ethnicity: Comments on MacCannell. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(2), 250-253.

Abstract: Commentary on MacCannell's (1984) article.

Graburn, N.H.H. (1977). Tourism and ethnic arts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(Supplement 1), 53-57.

Abstract: An article by the editor concerning the book *Ethnic and Tourist Arts* (1976). One concern of the book is the impact of tourism on arts and crafts.

Guntern, G. (1974). Social change and mental health. *Psychiatria Clinica*, 7(4-5), 287-313.

Abstract: Reports the results of a longitudinal study investigating the social and psychological impacts of tourism on the residents of a village in the Alps.

Guntern, G. (1975). Social changes and alcohol consumption in a mountain village. *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie*, 116(2), 353-411.

Abstract: Reports the impacts of tourism in a Swiss mountain village.

Guntern, G. (1978). ALPENDORF: Tourism, social change, stress and psychiatric problems. *Social Psychiatry*, 13(1), 41-51.

Abstract: Emphasises the psychiatric problems and stress suffered by the residents of a small alpine village as a consequence of tourism.

Guntern, G. (1978). Alpendorf: Transactional processes in a human system. *Reports from the Laboratory for Clinical Stress Research*, 76, 97.

Abstract: Looks at the socio-cultural impacts of tourism on a small Alpine village.

Haukeland, J.V. (1984). Sociocultural impacts of tourism in Scandinavia. *Tourism Management*, 5(3), 207-214.

Abstract: Three Scandinavian communities once dominated by farming and small scale industry and now the recipients of mass tourism, were questioned on the impacts of tourism.

Holder, J. (1989). Tourism and the future of Caribbean handicraft. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 310-314.

Abstract: Looks at the impact of tourism, in particular, the stimulation of interest and activity in several areas of the visual and performing arts and craft.

Hollinshead, K. (1990). Cultural Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 292-294.

Abstract: Report on the 'First International Conference on Cultural Tourism', Miami, Florida, April 1989.

Hughes, H.L. (1989). Tourism and the arts - a potentially destructive relationship? *Tourism Management*, 10(2), 97-99.

Abstract: "Howard Hughes explains the current position of the arts and heritage industries vis-a-vis tourism. British culture is seen as just another tourism resource with justification for the arts and heritage residing in their success as tourist attractions. This may be especially detrimental to the arts where creativity could be sacrificed to economic goals" (p. 97).

Jafari, J., Pizam, A. & Przeclawski, K. (1990). A sociocultural study of tourism as a factor of change. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 469-472.

Abstract: A summary of the Vienna Centre findings of the comparative cross-national study as they relate to tourism impacts and sociocultural changes.

Jopling, C.F. (1977). Ethnic and tourist arts: Cultural expressions from the Fourth World (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(Supplement 1), 60-61.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by Nelson H.H. Graburn (1976).

Klemm, M. (1989). Tourism and the arts - a response. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 347.

Abstract: The article is a commentary on Howard Hughes' (1989) article.

Kooijman, S. (1977). Ethnic and tourist arts: Cultural expressions from the Fourth World (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(Supplement 1), 58-60.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by Nelson H.H. Graburn (1976).

MacCannell D. (1984). Reconstructed ethnicity: Tourism and cultural identity in Third World communities. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 375-391.

Abstract: "The thesis of this paper is that 'ethnicity' is produced by group-level interactions and ethnic forms evolve as a result of changing structural relations between groups and rhetorical explanations and accounts of inter-group similarities and differences" (p. 375).

McIntosh, R. (1977). Social tourism: 1977 annual congress of AIEST. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5 (Supplement 1), 91-96.

Abstract: A report on the congress with a discussion of the social and cultural impacts of tourism.

Nason, J.D. (1984). Tourism, handicrafts, and ethnic identity in Micronesia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(3), 421-449.

Abstract: "This study examines the contemporary interactions in Micronesia between tourism, the production of handicrafts and native perceptions of their culture and society in relation to foreigners" (p. 421).

Pizam, A. (1978). Tourism's impacts: The social costs to the destination community as perceived by the residents. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16(4), 8-12.

Abstract: "Residents and entrepreneurs of Cape Cod Massachusetts were interviewed to measure their perception of how tourism impacts on different domains" (p. 8).

Przeclawski, K. (1978). Le tourisme comme facteur du changement socio-culturel. Proceedings of the *International Sociological Association, Canada*.

Abstract: (Tourism as a factor of sociocultural change.) The type of tourist and type of tour are two of many factors investigated.

Smith, V.L. (1978). Hosts and guests. The anthropology of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(2), 274-277.

Abstract: The perspective of the editor on the book of the same title (1977).

Smith, V. (1980). Anthropology and tourism: A science industry evaluation. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 13-33.

Abstract: The author discusses the "dilemmas experienced by hosts employed in menial service positions in hotels ... Smith suggests that these problems are job related, with any resentments generated not necessarily carried beyond the work environment" (Connelly-Kirch, 1980, pp. 608).

Smith, V.L. (Ed.) (1989). *Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, USA.

Abstract: The book comprises case studies with the main focus being the impacts of tourism. Being the second edition, the case studies have been revised since their original publication in 1977.

Theuns, H.L. (1986). Tourists and pilgrims (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 7(2), 140-141.

Abstract: A review of the book *Himalayan Pilgrimages and the New Tourism* by Jagdish Kaur. The book comprises a case study on the impact of religious and secular tourism in two districts of India.

Volkman, T.A. (1990). Visions and revisions: Toraja culture and the tourist gaze. *American Ethnologist*, 17(1), 91-110.

Abstract: "The paper provides an account of tourism as a process in Toraja society in the highlands of Sulawesi, Indonesia." (LRTA, 1990: 1543)

Wei, L., Crompton, J.L. & Reid, L.M. (1989). Cultural conflicts - experiences of U.S. visitors to China. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 322-332.

Abstract: "A content analysis was undertaken of 300 evaluations and summary reports completed by individuals who participated in scientific exchange visits to China between 1985 and 1987. The intent was to identify sources of cultural conflict, which tends to arise as growing numbers visit a destination" (p. 322).

Witt, C. (1990). Modern tourism - fostering or destroying culture. *Tourism Management*, 11(2), 178-179.

Abstract: A report on the First International Swiss Forum on 'Modern Tourism - Fostering or Destroying Culture?' organised by the Swiss National Tourist Office and held in Lausanne, 15-18 October 1989.

51. Crime (1982-1987)

Chesney-Lind, M. & Lind, I.Y. (1986). Visitors as victims. Crimes against tourists in Hawaii. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 13(2), 167-191.

Abstract: A section of the article looks at tourist behaviour and victimization.

Cohen, E. (1987). The tourist as a victim and protege of law enforcing agencies. *Leisure Studies*, 6(2), 181-198.

Abstract: "Focus here is on the attitude and actions of a host country's legal institutions toward tourists. These issues are explored through illustrative case material collected during several visits to Thailand between 1977 and 1985. It is argued that ambivalence in the tourist's role makes him or her vulnerable to criminals, to a country's law and legal process" (Sociological Abstracts).

Pizam, A. (1982). Tourism and crime: Is there a relationship? *Journal of Travel Research*, 20(3), 7-10.

Abstract: "The relative contribution of tourism to nine various types of crimes throughout the 50 states of the US is examined for the year of 1975" (p. 7).

52. Prostitution (1978-1987)

Cohen, E. (1986). Lovelorn farangs: The correspondence between foreign men and Thai girls. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 59(3), 115-127.

Abstract: "Personal letters produced by Thai girls engaging in tourist-oriented prostitution and their farang (foreign tourist) boyfriends are analyzed to illustrate dilemmas involved in their attempts to extend personal, ultimate relationships over the long separations between vacations" (PsycINFO).

Cohen, E. (1987). Sensuality and venality in Bangkok: The dynamics of cross-cultural mapping of prostitution. *Deviant Behavior*, 8(3), 223-234.

Abstract: The paper "discusses the dynamics of cross-cultural cognitive mapping in the changing images formed by White foreigners of Thai girls engaged in open-ended tourist-oriented prostitution, a vague area lying between full-fledged prostitution and straight sexuality" (PsycINFO).

Fish, M.M. (1984). On controlling sex sales to tourists: Commentary on Graburn and Cohen. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 11(4), 615-617.

Abstract: Commentary on Graburn's (1983) review on 'Tourism and prostitution'.

Graburn, N.H.H. (1983). Tourism and prostitution. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 10(3), 437-443.

Abstract: A review of special issues of two international feminist journals on: Tourism and Prostitution (*ISIS: International Bulletin* and *Asian Women's Liberation*).

Harrell-Bond, B. (1978). A window on the outside world, tourism and development in the Gambia. *American Universities Field Staff Reports*, 19, Hanover, New Hampshire, USA.

Abstract: The author describes the male prostitution in The Gambia, the clients being middle-aged Scandinavian women.

Karch, C.A. & Dann, G.M.S. (1981). Close encounters of the third world. *Human Relations*, 34(4), 249-268.

Abstract: The study qualitatively analysed the relationship between white female tourists and black beachboys.

53. Tourist Impacts on the Destination (Physical) (1982-1991)

Baker, P. (1986). Natural area destinations: the Moroccan experience. *Tourism Management*, 7(1), 129-131.

Abstract: Recommendations for the planning and management of national parks and protected sites in Morocco.

Cook, M. & Wells, R. (1984). Tourism in the East Midlands - some environmental considerations. *Tourism Management*, 5(3), 229-233.

Abstract: The changing patterns in tourist numbers, away from the built environment to the natural environment, causes concern for the damage that may be done to the country parks and other conservation areas.

Coppock, J.T. (1982). Tourism and conservation. *Tourism Management*, 3(4), 270-276.

Abstract: This paper looks at the impacts of tourism on the environment within the framework of the UK experience.

Coppock, J.T. (1987). Tourism and the environment (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 8(3), 280-281.

Abstract: A review of the book *Ecology, Recreation and Tourism* by J. M. Edington and M.A. Edington (1986). The book looks at the interactions between recreationists/tourists and other living things.

Farrell, B.H. & McLellan, R.W. (1987). Tourism and physical environment research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 1-16.

Abstract: Serves as an introduction to the special issue on 'Tourism and Physical Environment'.

Farrell, B.H. & Runyan, D. (1991). Ecology and tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 18(1), 26-40.

Abstract: "The authors attempt to identify disciplinary and integrated perspectives and methodologies which are part of the study of tourism" (p. 27).

Kovacs, K.M. & Innes, S. (1990). The impact of tourism on harp seals (*Phoco groenlandica*) in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science*, 26(1-2), 15-26.

Abstract: The study examined the impact of tourist behaviour on female harp seals and their pups during the whelping seasons of 1986 and 1987.

Latimer, H. (1983). The good and the bad in tourism. *Tourism Management*, 4(4), 312-313.

Abstract: A report from the seminar on the impact of tourism and recreation on the environment held at the University of Bradford, UK, 27 June – 1 July, 1983.

Leslie, D. (1986). Tourism and conservation in National Parks. *Tourism Management*, 7(1), 52-56.

Abstract: Stresses that conservation needs tourism as much as tourism needs conservation.

Liu, J.C., Sheldon, P.J. & Var, T. (1987). Resident perception of the environmental impacts of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(1), 17-37.

Abstract: "This paper focuses on resident perception of tourism's impacts and reports on the results of three case studies conducted in Hawaii, North Wales and Istanbul" (p. 17).

O'Reilly, A.M. (1986). Tourism carrying capacity - concept and issues. *Tourism Management*, 7(4), 254-258.

Abstract: "This article examines the concept of carrying capacity, the calculation and control of which has not been taken seriously by developers, whether public or private, especially in developing countries" (p. 254).

Ostrowski, S. (1984). Tourism in protected areas: The case of Poland. *Tourism Management*, 5(2), 118-122.

Abstract: Emphasises the importance of the interrelationship between tourism and the environments in Poland, reflected in the extensive legislation.

Wall, G. (1982). Cycles and capacity. Incipient theory or conceptual contradiction? *Tourism Management*, 3(3), 188-192.

Abstract: The article describes and evaluates cycles and carrying capacity and "examines underlying assumptions of them which may be in conflict and may make it difficult to reconcile the two in tourism research" (p. 188).

54. Management and the Tourist (1977-1988)

Dann, G. & Sethna, R. (1977). *Guide to the Tourist*. Eastern Caribbean Printers, Barbados.

Abstract: The book was written as a guide for the hotel sector - to understand the tourist, not as a statistic, but as a person.

Dann, G. & Sethna, R. (1978). Guide to the tourist: Some reflections. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 346-353.

Abstract: The authors present their perspectives on their book, *Guide to the Tourist* (1977).

Dann, G. & Sethna, R. (1978). Reply to Kasserman. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 351-353.

Abstract: Reply to Kasserman's (1978) review of Dann & Sethna's (1977) book *Guide to the Tourist*.

Kasserman, D. (1978). Guide to the tourist (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 5(3), 348-351.

Abstract: Review of *Guide to the Tourist* by Dann & Sethna (1977).

Knutson, B.J. (1988). Frequent travelers: Making them happy and bringing them back. *Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, 29(1), 83-87.

Abstract: The paper highlights the importance of personal interaction between hotel staff and guests.

Moulin, C. (1988). Mythe et tourisme. *Revue de Tourisme*, 43(1) 2-6.

Abstract: (Myths and tourism.) The article emphasises that the tourism industry needs to readjust its approach to taking into account the changing needs of the tourist. Tourism advertising is seen as often based on myths and archetypes (LRTA, 1988: 1148).

Murphy, P.E. (1983). Perceptions and attitudes of decisionmaking groups in tourism centers. *Journal of Travel Research*, 21(3), 8-12.

Abstract: The paper looks at the perceptions and attitudes toward local tourism development by the business sector, administration and residents.

Petit Herrera, A. (1981). Les techniques de gestion touristique moderne au service d'un tourisme plus humain. *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme*, 34(128), 14-16.

Abstract: (Techniques of modern tourism management to provide a more human tourism.) Tourism management must not lose sight of the individual tourist's need for joy, self-fulfilment and choice. (LRTA, 1982: 654)

Spain Instituto Espanol de Turismo (1981). Actitudes de personal de hoteleria y agencias de viaje hacia los turistas (Estudio psicosocial a partir de reuniones de grupo). *Estudios Turisticos*, 72, 11-101.

Abstract: (Attitude of hotel and travel agency employees towards the tourist.) Psychological study from discussion groups. (LRTA, 1982, 1307)

55. Alternative Tourism (1981-1990)

Cohen, E. (1987). Alternative tourism - a critique. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 12(2), 13-18.

Abstract: "The idea of 'alternative tourism', popular among critics of conventional tourism, is itself submitted to a critical examination." (LRTA, 1988: 307).

Cooke, K. (1982). Guidelines for socially appropriate tourism development in British Columbia. *Journal of Travel Research*, 21(1), 22-28.

Abstract: "An exploratory study was undertaken in two British Columbia communities characterized by very different social conditions" (p. 22).

Dernoi, L.A. (1981). Alternative tourism. Towards a new style in North-South relations. *International Journal of Tourism Management*, 2(4), 253-264.

Abstract: “This paper defines the scope, purpose and rationale of alternative tourism (AT) - a form of tourism in which the client receives accommodation in the home of the host” (p. 253).

Gonsalves, P.S. (1987). Alternative tourism - the evolution of a concept and establishment of a network. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 12(2), 9-12.

Abstract: A multipronged strategy for alternative tourism is presented.

Jones, A. (1987). Green tourism. *Tourism Management*, 8(4), 354-356.

Abstract: An overview of a one day conference on 'Green or Ecological Tourism' at the Natural History Museum, London, 20 May, 1987.

Mertens, Y. (1989). 'Zacht' toerisme. *BITS Information, Bureau International de Tourisme Social Belgium*, 96, 17-20.

Abstract: (Mild tourism.) “Following a discussion of some of the problems caused by mass tourism at both an ecological and social level, the paper argues that many of these problems could be reduced considerably if tourists were encouraged to modify their behaviour.” (LRTA, 1989: 1544)

Millman, R. (1989). Pleasure seeking v the 'greening' of the world tourism. *Tourism Management*, 10(4), 275-278.

Abstract: Looks at tourism impacts and the launching of CART (the Centre for the Advancement of Responsive Travel).

Murphy, P.E. (1983). Tourism as a community industry. An ecological model of tourism development. *Tourism Management*, 4(3), 180-193.

Abstract: “For the industry and the destination community to benefit a mutually symbiotic relationship should be developed, a relationship modelled on an ecosystem framework” (p. 180).

Nash, D. & Butler, R. (1990). Alternative forms of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 302-305.

Abstract: Report on the seminar 'Theoretical Perspectives on Alternative Forms of Tourism' which was part of the first meeting of the International Academy for the Study of Tourism, Poland, August 1989.

Smith, V. (1990). Alternative/responsible tourism seminar. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(3), 479-480.

Abstract: A report on a World Tourism Organization (WTO) Seminar on 'Alternative Tourism' in Tamanrasset, Algeria, November/December 1989.

Theuns, H.L. (1985). Quest for alternative tourism (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 6(3), 223-224.

Abstract: Review of the book *Alternativtourismus - Anspruch und Wirklichkeit* by Peter Zimmer (1984).

Wall, G. (1990). Human ecology, tourism and sustainable development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 633-635.

Abstract: A report on an international seminar, 'Human Ecology, Tourism and Sustainable Development' held in Bali, March 1990.

Wilkinson, P.F. (1990). Towards appropriate tourism: The case of developing countries (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(2), 320-323.

Abstract: A review of the book with the same title edited by Tej Vir Singh (1989).

56. Guide for Tourist Behaviour (1985-1990)

Community Aid Abroad (1990). *Travel Wise and Be Welcome* (booklet). C.A.A., Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: Looks at impacts of tourism and advises the tourist on travel behaviour.

Moulin, C. (1987). Bases conceptuelles pour une éducation au loisir touristique. *Revue de Tourisme*, 42(2), 2-7.

Abstract: (Conceptual bases for tourist leisure education.) "The characteristics of past and present-day tourism are examined ... The article then sets out to establish a theoretical basis for leisure education aimed to provide tourists with the cognitive, cultural and social tools necessary for satisfactory and successful travel in the future." (LRTA, 1987: 1910)

Vielhaber, A. (1987). Informatie en voorlichting aan toeristen naar de Derde Wereld in West-Duitsland. In *Informatie en Voorlichting aan Toeristen naar de Derde Wereld*, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Stichting Toerisme & Derde Wereld, 25-30.

Abstract: (Information and advice for tourists to Third World countries from the German Federal Republic.)

Vielhaber, A. (1987). The acceptance of 'blickwechsel-films' (opinion changing films) by their target audience. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 12(2), 39-45.

Abstract: "The results are examined of several surveys used to test the acceptability and perceived usefulness of opinion-changing (blickwechsel) films on tourists visiting Third World nations ... The films aim to encourage the view that travellers to Third World countries are responsible for their behaviour in the host country, and that a visit as a tourist can offer

opportunities for better acquaintance with and understanding of a Third World country and its people.” (LRTA, 1989: 371).

World Tourism Organisation (1985). Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code adopted in Sofia. *World Travel*, 186, 25-34.

Abstract: Outlines the rights and duties of tourists and host population.

57. History of Tourism (1967-1990)

Adler, J. (1985). Youth on the road: Reflections on the history of tramping. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 335-354.

Abstract: “This paper argues that contemporary road culture is better seen as an upwardly rather than downwardly mobile cultural form. Tramping originated as a well-institutionalized travel pattern of working class youth” (p. 335).

Adler, J. (1989). Origins of sightseeing. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 16(1), 7-29.

Abstract: An historical approach to sightseeing.

Boorstin, D.J. (1987). *The Image: A Guide to Pseudo-Events in America*, Atheneum, New York, USA.

Abstract: Chapter 3, *From Traveler to Tourist: The Lost Art of Travel*, looks at the changes in behaviour from 'traveller' to mass 'tourist'.

Brodsky-Porges, E. (1981). The Grand Tour. Travel as an educational device 1600-1800. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(2), 171-186.

Abstract: The article looks at early travellers and their motivations.

Brodsky-Porges, E. (1982). The Grand Tour *Annals of Tourism Research*, 9(4), 585-586.

Abstract: A rejoinder to Towner's (1982) rejoinder on Brodsky-Porges' (1981) article on the Grand Tour.

Brown, B. (1985). Personal perception and community speculation. A British resort in the 19th century. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 355-369.

Abstract: “This paper presents a case history of the origin and early development of what later became a major UK seaside resort, Weston-Super-Mare” (p. 355).

Butler, R.W. (1985). Evolution of tourism in the Scottish Highlands. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 371-391.

Abstract: “The evolution of the tourist industry of the Scottish Highlands is discussed from the early eighteenth century until the beginning of the nineteenth century” (p. 371).

Butler, R. & Wall, G. (1985). Introduction: Themes in research on the evolution of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 287-296.

Abstract: The paper outlines the themes which can be found in many of the historical writings on tourism. The themes also reflect changes in tourist behaviour.

Clarke, I.F. (1985). European discovery of the world. *Tourism Management*, 6(3), 217-218.

Abstract: The article is concerned with travel history - Sixteenth century expedition to the new world.

Clarke, I.F. (1985). Travel before tourism. *Tourism Management*, 6(4), 309-310.

Abstract: The article looks at travel history - the early writings and images.

Clark, I.F. (1985). Travellers in fact and fiction. *Tourism Management*, 6(3), 225-227.

Abstract: A review of the book *Travel literature and the evolution of the novel* by Percy C. Adams. “Much of his book could well furnish ideas about motivation for the modern tourist industry” (p. 225).

Clarke, I.F. (1986). The call of the East. *Tourism Management*, 7(3), 210-213.

Abstract: The author looks at travel history - the dangers of the East.

Clarke, I.F. (1986). The Grand Tour. *Tourism Management*, 7(2), 135-138.

Abstract: The author looks at travel history - Notes on the Grand Tour.

Clarke, I.F. (1986). Travel before tourism. *Tourism Management*, 7(1), 67-68.

Abstract: This paper looks at travel history - exploration.

Clarke, I.F. (1987). From travel to tourism - visions and utopias. *Tourism Management*, 8(2), 123-128.

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Clarke, I.F. (1987). Six hundred years ago *Tourism Management*, 8(4), 363-366.

Abstract: The paper looks at travel history - an essay on Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*.

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Abstract: The article discusses travels in India last century.

Clarke, I.F. (1988). The right connections. *Tourism Management*, 9(1), 78-82.

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Clarke, I.F. (1988). To the uttermost ends of the Earth. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 171-175.

Abstract: The article is a discussion of two famous women travellers, Isabella Bird and Mary Kingsley.

Damiani, A. (1988). British travel attitudes to the Near East in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. *Dissertation Abstracts International A*, 49(5), 1248.

Abstract: The dissertation describes the contribution to travel literature of Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, Richard Pococke, Robert Wood and Alexander Russel.

Defert, P. (1989). De l'homo sapiens à l'homo viator, pourquoi mille siècles de voyages? *Revue de Tourisme*, 44(2), 2-6.

Abstract: (From homo sapiens to homo viator, why a thousand centuries of travel?) "Some historical thoughts are offered on the historical development of tourism and an attempt is made to define the concept of travel and to describe the inherent urge and motivation of the human race to travel." (LRTA, 1989: 1343)

Dupront, A. (1967). Tourisme et pèlerinage. *Communications*, 10, 97-121.

Abstract: (Tourism and pilgrimage.)

Feifer, M. (1985). *Going Places. The Ways of the Tourist from Imperial Rome to the Present Day*. MacMillan, London, UK.

Abstract: The paper looks at the history of the tourist.

Gard, R. (Ed.) (1989). *The Observant Traveller. Diaries of travel in England, Wales and Scotland in the County Record Offices of England and Wales*. Association of County Archivists, Stationary Office Books, London, UK.

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Grummitt, R. (1987). Business or fun (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 8(4), 368-369.

Abstract: A review of *Goodnight Campers: The History of the British Holiday Camp* by Colin Ward & Dennis Hardy.

Hardy, D. (1990). Sociocultural dimensions of tourism history. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 541-555.

Abstract: The study involved two case studies – plot land development and holiday camps in Britain.

Haywood, K.M. (1990). The travellers: Canada to 1900 (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(4), 651-652.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by Elizabeth Waterson. The book is a bibliography of travel writings.

Holder, J.S. (1988). *A Brief History of Travel and its Relationship to Modern Day Tourism*. Caribbean Tourism Organization, Barbados.

Abstract: "Intended as a guide to more extensive reading, this publication traces the historical development of travel ..." (LRTA, 1989: 1355)

Hugill, P.J. (1985). The rediscovery of America. Elite automobile touring. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 435-447.

Abstract: The article presents a case study of a summer colony, Cazenovia, New York.

Jakle, J.A. (1981). Touring by automobile in 1932. The American West as stereotype. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 8(4), 534-549.

Abstract: "The purpose of this article is to suggest how automobile travel colored the tourist's impressions of the West as a region. High speed travel along established routes, scenery contrived through automobile accessibility ... and a sense of history derived from the popular media made the West a distinctive albeit highly stereotyped place" (p. 534).

Koscielak, L.J. (1987). On the tourist mobility of the Middle Ages. *Turystyki Problemy*, 10(4), 30-37.

Abstract: The article compares tourism today and tourism in the Middle Ages.

Lavaur, L. (1987). El siglo del 'Grand Tour' (1715-1793). *Estudios Turisticos*, 95, 73-110.

Abstract: (The century of the 'Grand Tour'.) "The article describes the reasons behind the new urge to travel abroad, the behaviour and interests of the tourists, and the sights and locations visited..." (LTRA, 1988, p. 1064)

Lavaur, L. (1989). El siglo del 'Grand Tour' (1715-1793). *Estudios Turisticos*, 104, 49-82.

Abstract: (The century of the 'Grand Tour'.) A study of female tourism during this period (LRTA, 1990: 643).

Marsh, J. (1985). The Rocky and Selkirk Mountains and the Swiss connection 1885-1914. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 417-433.

Abstract: "This paper contributes to the literature on historical recreation geography and on the perception and evaluation of scenery" (p. 417).

Nash, D. (1979). The rise and fall of an aristocratic tourist culture - Nice: 1763-1936. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(1), 61-75.

Abstract: “The character of winter society in Nice during the period of 1763-1936 is traced in cultural developmental terms” (p. 61).

Towner, J. (1984). The Grand Tour - sources and a methodology for an historical study of tourism. *Tourism Management*, 5(3), 215-222.

Abstract: A content analysis of a representative sample of writings.

Towner, J. (1985). The Grand Tour: A key phase in the history of tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 297-333.

Abstract: Aspects and changes in tourist behaviour over the years are highlighted.

Towner, J. (1986). Historical perspective on Grand Tour (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 7(3), 215-216.

Abstract: A review of *The British and the Grand Tour* by Jeremy Black.

Towner, J. (1988). Approaches to tourism history. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 15(1), 47-62.

Abstract: “This paper examines some of the methodological issues involved in the development of research in tourism history” (p. 47).

Towner, J. (1990). Tourism and cultural exchange: an historical perspective. *Visions in Leisure and Business*, 9(1), 28-43.

Abstract: The paper looks at cultural exchange between the UK and Europe.

Towner, J. (1990). Tourism history (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 17(1), 154-157.

Abstract: A review of three books: *The Mediterranean Passion: Victorian and Edwardians in the South* by John Pemple, *Arcadia for all: The legacy of a makeshift landscape* by Dennis Hardy & Colin Ward, and *Goodnight campers! The history of the British holiday camp* by Colin Ward & Dennis Hardy.

Van Doren, C.S. & Lollar, S.A. (1985). The consequences of forty years of tourism growth. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 467-489.

Abstract: “This paper describes the social, economic, and technological changes that have been adopted by the industry and society during three eras of travel evolution” (p. 467). A section on tourists.

Wall, G. (1985). The English seaside resort: A social history 1750-1914 (Book Review). *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(4), 662-664.

Abstract: A review of the book of the same title by John K. Walton (1983). The book includes a chapter on styles of holidaymaking.

Wightman, D. & Wall, G. (1985). The spa experience at Radium Hot Springs. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 12(3), 393-416.

Abstract: “This paper examines the spa experience at Radium Hot Springs from the earliest days to the present in an attempt to indicate similarities and differences between Canadian spas and those in the United States and Western Europe” (p. 393). Perceptions and attitudes toward the springs, over time, are discussed.

Young, B. (1986). Early US tourism (Book Review). *Tourism Management*, 7(1), 64-65.

Abstract: A review of the book *The Tourist: Travel in Twentieth Century North America* by John A. Jakle.